FBIS DAILY REPORT

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CZECHOSLOVAK PAPER CARRIES PARTY-GOVERNMENT STATEMENT ON SUMMIT

AU211304 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 20 Jun 79 p 1 AU

["CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and the CSSR Government Welcome the Results of the Meeting Between L. Brezhnev and J. Carter; A Step of Extraordinary Significance for Improving the Atmosphere in International Relations"]

[Text] Prague--The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and the CSSR Government sincerely welcomes the results of the meeting of Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and James Carter, President of the United States of America, in Vienna. They regard the conclusion of the Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty and the adoption of the joint statement of principles and basic guidelines for subsequent negotiations on the limitation of strategic arms as a step of extraordinary importance toward preventing the outbreak of a nuclear world war and toward improving the atmosphere not only in the relations between the USSR and the United States of America, but also in international relations as a whole.

The conclusion of the SALT II treaty is a convincing confirmation of the correctness and effectiveness of the untiring and resolute peace policy of the CPSU and the Soviet State, and of the efforts of the countries of the socialist community and all peace-loving forces to promote the process of detente, to consistently create conditions for reducing armament and for gradual disarmament, for a constructive solution to the most important problems of the current world developments.

The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and the CSSR Government convey to the leadership of the CPSU and the Soviet Union and to L.I. Brezhnev, who is personally exerting enormous efforts for the cause of peace, the sincere thanks of all the Czechoslovak people. All those who contributed to the success of the talks in Vienna and to the conclusion of the agreement deserve supreme recognition.

The citizens of our country, which has experienced the terror of war so many times in history, particularly appreciate and welcome the SALT II treaty. It creates more favorable prerequisites for further consolidating peace, security and cooperation in Europe and is thus an important contribution toward ensuring peace prospects, safety, and security for the Czechoslovak people.

We are well aware that the efforts to further strengthen peace and push through further steps toward reducing armament and toward disarmament will also require in future high vigilance against all those who wish a return to the cold war, who would like to unleash a new arms race. They will require, at the same time, firm unity, close fraternal cooperation and further intensification of the coordinated endeavor of the socialist countries; the promotion of cooperation with all progressive, democratic, national liberation and peace forces in the world and cooperation with the capitalist countries on the principles of equality and noninterference in internal affairs.

Communists and all Czechoslovak people will spare no effort to contribute as best they can--by continuing to build successfully an advanced socialist society--to the world struggle for peace, to the reduction of armament and complete disarmament and to security and cooperation in Europe and throughout the world.

HUNGARIAN, POLISH LEADERS GREET BREZHNEV, CARTER ON SALT SIGNING

Kadar, Losonczi Messages

LD212002 Budapest MTI in English 1740 GMT 21 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, June 21 (MTI)--Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, and Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, have sent a greetings cable to Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and president of the Presidium of the USSR's Supreme Soviet, on the occasion of the signing of the second Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty between the Soviet Union and the United States of America. On the occasion, Pal Losonczi has addressed a greetings message also to James Carter, President of the United States of America.

Gierek Congratulations

LD191825 Warsaw PAP in English 1700 GMT 19 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 19 June, PAP--In connection with the momentous signing in Vienna of the second Soviet-American agreement on the limitation of strategic offensive armaments the First Secretary of the PUWP CC Edward Gierek sent congratulatory messages to CPSU CC General Secretary and President of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR Leonid Brezhnev, and President of the United States Jimmy Carter.

Conveying in his message to the Soviet leader congratulations on behalf of the PUWP Central Committee, of the entire party and the Polish nation Edward Gierek wrote:

"The agreement reached thanks to the consistent, steadfast and peaceful policy of the USSR, pursued with a sense of responsibility for the fate of entire mankind, diminishes the threat of a global nuclear conflict and creates real possibilities for embarking on the road towards halting the arms race and true disarmament, on the road towards complenting political detente with military detente."

Stressing the great significance of that act for the decisive consolidation of forces opting for peace, disarmament and international cooperation, for guaranteeing to individuals and the entire humanity the right to live in peace Edward Gierek expressed his utmost respect and appreciation for the immense and creative personal contribution of Leonid Brezhnev to the cause of reaching the agreement.

"We wish to assure you," Edward Gierek stressed further, "that People's Poland will continue, as it has done so far, to spare no efforts to jointly participate in the strivings for the noble goal of a world free of war, a world of social justice and progress."

In his message to President Jimmy Carter sent on behalf of the supreme authorities of Poland and on behalf of the Polish nation Edward Gierek wrote among other things:

"Poland, which has felt acutely the terrible price of war and which knows the creative value of peace, was deeply interested in the success of this dialogue between the United States of America and the Soviet Union on a problem vital to all nations. I have expressed this view in my conversations with you and my messages to you, Mr President.

"We welcome with deep satisfaction the conclusion of the agreement which strengthens the hope for lasting peace and world security. I share your opinion, Mr President, that it is a victory for all, a victory which harms nobody, a victory in the struggle for peace."

FURTHER E. EUROPEAN MEDIA COMMENT ON VIENNA SUMMIT, SALT II

PZPR Organ: Summit Detente 'Milestone'

AU211848 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 20 Jun 79 p 2 AU

[M. Berezowski article: "Will to Peace"--passages in capitals printed in boldface type]

[Text] THE VIENNA MEETING OF THE SOVIET AND AMERICAN LEADERS, WHICH WAS CROWNED BY THE SIGNING OF THE SALT II ACCORD, WAS AN EVENT OF GREAT GLOBAL IMPORTANCE, ONE THAT TAKES PLACE ONLY RARELY. The complete evaluation of that event will materialize gradually, in step with the implementation of the positive consequences that the entire international community is looking forward to. However, we can already assert that THE LATEST STAGE OF THE GREAT DIALOG HAS PRODUCED SUCCESS IN A NUMBER OF ISSUES OF KEY IMPORTANCE FOR THE WORLD.

FIRST, after many years of delays and uncertainty the two powers that are in command of the main nuclear missile arsenals have signed a treaty on limiting strategic offensive arms, which means that the treaty is a factor in consolidating the foundations of the relations between the two powers.

SECOND, the SALT II treaty was signed by the leaders of the two states--Leonid Brezhnev and Jimmy Carter--who were able to meet for the first time, who conferred in a good atmosphere and who expressed their satisfaction with the results of their meeting, which is of tangible political significance for the future.

THIRD, the Soviet and American leaders concurred in the view that possibilities exist for extending the area of accords and cooperation and also reaffirmed the need for not using force in solving disputed international problems, which shows that the two sides believe in a constructive approach and wish to avoid aggravations and conflicts.

FOURTH, all this has promoted the continuity of the Soviet-American dialog and has created the possibility for a stabilization of relations between the two powers--stabilization on a more extensive international scale, one approaching universality, in view of the fact that those powers represent the two main social systems of the present world and the two strongest groups of states.

THE BASIC IMPORTANCE OF THE SALT II TREATY INVOLVES THE CONTINUATION OF THE PROCESS OF LESSENING MILITARY AND POLITICAL TENSIONS BETWEEN THE USSR AND THE UNITED STATES, THE EFFORTS TO PARTIALLY HALT AND LATER ON TO REDUCE STRATEGIC ARMAMENTS AND THE GRADUAL ELIMINATION OF THE DANGER OF THE CONFLICT THAT WOULD ANNIHILATE MANKIND. "TO ACT SO AS TO PREVENT AN OUTBREAK OF NUCLEAR WAR--THIS IS THE PLEDGE ASSUMED BY THE USSR AND THE UNITED STATES," L. BREZHNEV STATED IN VIENNA. "THE TREATY WE HAVE SIGNED HERE IS A CONFIRMATION OF THE FACT THAT WE WANT TO HONOR THAT PLEDGE."

The document we have published today [text of SALT II treaty] shows that, as a continuation and extension of the SALT I accord of May 1972, SALT II provides for curbs on the modernization and production of new systems of strategic offensive armaments. It imposes limits on the admissible quantitative and qualitative ceilings in the most important areas of strategic armaments: intercontinental missiles launched from fixed pads, missiles launched from submarines, heavy bombers, earth-to-air ballistic missiles, and self-guiding missiles.

As soon as the treaty is ratified each side will reduce its potential to 2,400 of the aforementioned weapons and will further reduce this figure to 2,250 as of 1 January 1981. In keeping with the treaty provisions, the USSR and the United States will not be able: to possess more than 1,320 strategic weapons carrying multiple MIRV warheads; to build additional fixed pads for long-range missiles; to convert light launching pads into heavy launching pads; to implement various improvements; to equip their forces with more than one new type of intercontinental missile or to exceed the permitted limit on the number of explosive devices on each MIRV warhead.

The provisions of the treaty represent the maximum compromise that the sides were able to achieve under the present conditions. Those circles in the West that would like to see more extensive accords and, against the background of this, are critical of SALT II should realize that an alternative to SALT II could never have been a "better treaty"; the alternative would have been no treaty at all. Can anyone honestly assert that the world would be safer without the SALT II treaty? One can easily imagine the results of the absence of such a treaty: tensions, increased distrust, destabilization. This is the choice we face in 1979.

By launching Soviet-American relations on the path of realism, closer contacts and mutual obligations, the SALT II treaty can now influence the tenor of international relations as a whole. THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE TREATY IS BOUND TO EXERT A POSITIVE IMPACT ON THE SITUATION IN EUROPE AND ON A NUMBER OF ACTIONS TO RESTRICT ARMAMENTS--BE IT A TOTAL BAN OF NUCLEAR TESTS, A REDUCTION OF MILITARY ACTIVITIES IN THE INDIAN OCEAN OR THE ELIMINATION OF CHEMICAL AND RADIOLOGICAL [RADIOLOGICZNE] WEAPONS.

It goes without saying that a single treaty is unable to solve all problems of the world. At the Vienna meeting the two sides assumed differing positions on questions concerning many issues of the third world. Realism makes it necessary to recognize that contrary interests are a fact of the present times and even of tomorrow. At the same time, it is necessary to comprehend that, although the SALT II treaty does not in the least concern such problems as those of Africa, for example, it can contribute to finding a formula that would narrow the gap between the view on those distant problems. "WHILE WORKING ON THE CONCLUSION OF OUR ACCORD ON STRATEGIC ARMAMENTS," PRESIDENT CARTER STATES, "WE HAVE ASCERTAINED THAT WE COULD WORK IN COMMON IN FAVOR OF OTHER POSITIVE CHANGES."

Influential forces in the United States recruited from the rightwing of the two main parties represented in the Senate, which is now the arena of the burgeoning debate on the ratification of SALT II, are trying to prevent these changes. These forces have demanded that the SALT II treaty be rejected or that it be subjected to a revision, which is quite unrealistic. The fact is that they object to the treaty's "principle of equality and equal security" of the two partners and would like to intensify the arms race in order to gain superiority. In this situation the skepticism of some circles in Western Europe, which in contradistinction to the aforementioned U.S. forces overwhelmingly approve of the SALT II as an instrument of detente, can involuntarily serve as grist for the mill of the treaty's ferocious opponents.

POLAND FULLY IDENTIFIES ITSELF WITH THE LETTER AND SPIRIT OF THE SOVIET-AMERICAN VIENNA ACCORDS AS ATTESTED TO BY THE DECLARATION ISSUED BY THE POLISH GOVERNMENT. AT HIS MEETING WITH PRESIDENT CARTER, LEONID BREZHNEV, IN FACT, EXPRESSED THE POINT OF VIEW AND REPRESENTED THE INTERESTS OF POLAND AS WELL AS OF THE ENTIRE SOCIALIST COMMUNITY with regard to the issues of disarmament, limitations on armaments, liquidation of conflicts and improvements in international relations.

As a state that has been committed for a long time to activity in favor of detente and of reduction in tensions between East and West, we also participate in this dialog and voice our views when the strengthening of peace is at stake. We presented our position on SALT II several times during the negotiations on the treaty. EDWARD GIEREK EXPRESSED POLAND'S SUPPORT FOR SALT II DURING HIS TALKS WITH PRESIDENTS FORD AND CARTER WHEN THEY VISITED WARSAW.

We regard the Vienna meeting between the Soviet and American leaders and the SALT II treaty as a milestone along the road to increased international confidence, to improved cooperation and to reducing the danger of conflicts. WE HOPE THAT THE STRONG INCENTIVE EMANATING FROM VIENNA WILL HELP STRENGTHEN THE STRUCTURE OF PEACE IN KEEPING WITH THE VITAL INTERESTS OF POLAND, EUROPE AND THE WORLD.

CZECHOSLOVAK PAPER ON CARTER CONGRESSIONAL SPEECH

AU211348 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 20 Jun 79 p 7 AU

[CTK report: "What Will Prevail: Reason or 'Improvements'?"]

[Text] In the night from Monday [18 June] to Tuesday President Carter began his battle for the ratification of the SALT II treaty in the American Senate. A mere 2 hours after his arrival from Vienna he addressed the American Congress and presented--in a speech that lasted 1 and a half hours--to the members of the House of Representatives and the Senate his arguments in support of the new treaty between the United States and the Soviet Union on limiting strategic offensive arms, which he signed on Monday in Vienna, together with L. Brezhnev.

Carter asked the Congress and all American people emphatically for support for the treaty and for its ratification. The President opened his speech by saying: "In the current nuclear era the United States and the Soviet Union must live in peace--or they will not live at all." He said that it is necessary to end once and for all the endless cycle of wars and peace--there can be only peace.

Carter stressed that the Vienna summit--already the 10th Soviet-American meeting on highest level since World War II--was part of a continuous process, the goal of which is to safeguard world security. Nothing affects this process as much as the relations between the two largest military powers of the world--the United States and the Soviet Union, the American President said.

The SALT II treaty is the result of long, difficult negotiations of the administrations of three American presidents. If it will be ratified, it will be a joint success of the administration and Congress, Democrats and Republicans, of all American people, Carter said. He stressed that the agreement is in the interest of American security and peace and that it is the most detailed and far-reaching document in the history of the disarmament negotiations. It is meticulously balanced and neither side has any advantages. For the first time the agreement also determines equal limits of strategic arms on both sides.

Several times Carter warned against the threat represented by a nuclear war and said that SALT II is part of a long historical process aimed at reducing the danger of such a war, a process that the American Senate must not make contingent on other things. Rejecting the treaty would mean increased military expenditures, a threat to international stability, increased danger of the proliferation of nuclear arms in other countries and stepped up tension between the East and the West.

It is true, however, that Carter also spoke about the need for further growth of the U.S. military power and about the United States not being prevented by the new treaty from developing new arms, such as the mobile intercontinental MX missile. Neither will it eliminate the competition between the United States and the USSR in various parts of the world and a certain degree of tension between the two countries. In spite of the continuing disagreements, however, the ratification of the treaty will be an important step toward peace and an inevitable prerequisite for negotiations on a new treaty--SALT III, the American President stressed.

The situation in Congress is not the most favorable one; this was also made obvious during Carter's speech. Applause resounded most frequently when the President spoke about the military strength of the United States.

The opponents of the treaty, who need only 34 votes in the Senate to reject it, have already begun a noisy campaign to "improve" the treaty with all kinds of amendments. A great deal will now depend on how resolutely the American people--the absolutely majority of which wants the ratification of this document and the continuation of the disarmament negotiations--will take a stand against its enemies in the Senate, who are not only against SALT II but--in their majority--against any negotiations with the Soviet Union at all.

HUNGARIAN DELEGATE ADDRESSES MBFR SESSION 21 JUNE

LD212026 Budapest MTI in English 1728 GMT 21 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, June 21 (MTI)--MTI's correspondent reports from Vienna: The 207th plenary session of the negotiations series on the reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe was addressed today by Ambassador Zoltan Fodor, head of the Hungarian delegation attending the talks.

In his speech the ambassador praised the historic importance of SALT II and expressed the hope that it would open new vistas and possibilities for the Vienna talks as well. He pointed out that the possibility existed for concluding mutually acceptable agreements on complex military questions as well, if the sides accepted and consistently observed the principles of equal security, reciprocity and equal obligations. "Unfortunately," he said, "at our negotiations the Western countries disregarded these principles."

The Hungarian envoy stressed that signing of the agreement on the limitation of strategic arms had no automatic stimulative and difficulties-overcoming effects on the Vienna talks. Progress (?can) only be made on the ground favourably prepared by SALT II if the Western participants take up a realistic stance, seek the way of mutually acceptable agreements, abandon their attempts to secure unilateral advantages, revise and modify their baseless claims which rely on mere suppositions, and subsequently enter mutual compromises, as did the four socialist countries in their June 8, 1978 proposals. Naturally it is indispensible that they should answer these proposals officially, by taking into consideration the relative principles and practice of the international relations.

The head of the Hungarian delegation voiced his opinion on the debate over troops numbers. He said that the debate was being sharpened by the Western countries to prevent stances from approaching each other and the conclusion of an agreement. In support of the above statement he mentioned that in the past three years the Western negotiating partners failed to confront any hard evidence with the socialist countries' official figures on troop numbers. The obvious cause of this failure is that the claimed discrepancy simply does not exist.

Ambassador Fodor finally urged the Western delegations to abandon their earlier tactics in the question of troop numbers, because they only divert the talks from the major questions and objectives, delay the approaching of stances and the elaboration of concrete agreements. Their doing so could help the talks get a fresh impetus and after SALT II genuine progress could be made at the Vienna talks too.

TRADE DELEGATION VISITS SYRIA, CONCLUDES AGREEMENT

AU201910 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1230 GMT 20 Jun 79 AU

[Text] Talks were held in Damascus from 13 to 18 June between government trade delegations of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and of the Arab Republic of Syria. At the conclusion of the talks a 2-year trade agreement was signed between the governments of the two countries. The agreement was signed on the Albanian side by Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade Myrteza Sinoimeri and on the Syrian side by (Dr 'Ammar Jamal), deputy minister of economy and foreign trade.

The signing ceremony was attended by Dr Muhammad al-'Imadi, minister of the economy and foreign trade, (Rasim Raslan), director of the Economic Directorate of the Foreign Ministry, and members of both delegations.

During their stay in the Arab Republic of Syria, the Albanian government trade delegation was received by Dr Muhammad al-'Imadi, minister of the economy and foreign trade.

TIRANA REPORTS ACTIVITIES OF IRISH MARXIST-LENINIST DELEGATION

AU201853 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 20 Jun 79 AU

[Text] A delegation of the Communist Party of Ireland-Marxist-Leninist led by the party's general secretary visited Albania at the invitation of the AWP Central Committee. Ramiz Alia, AWP Central Committee Politburo member and secretary, had a cordial and friendly meeting with the delegation. The meeting was also attended by Piro Bita, director of the Foreign Directorate of the AWP Central Committee, and other comrades. The delegation also had talks at the AWP Central Committee on current problems of mutual interest. The talks were held in a warm and friendly atmosphere and were characterized by a spirit of Marxist-Leninist unity and proletarian internationalism.

During its stay in Albania the delegation participated in one of the sessions of the Fifth Congress of the Albanian Democratic Front. The delegation also visited industrial centers, agricultural cooperatives and cultural institutions in Albania. During these visits the Irish guests met with leaders of party organizations and working people, acquainting themselves with the efforts of our working people in building socialism. They were welcomed warmly everywhere. The delegation has left Albania.

AWP CENTRAL COMMITTEE GREETS PORTUGUESE CP-RECONSTRUCTED CONGRESS

AU161936 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 16 Jun 79 AU

[Text of message from the AWP Central Committee to the Third Congress of the Portuguese Communist Party-Reconstructed]

[Text] Dear comrade delegates: It is a particular pleasure for us, on the occasion of the convening of your third congress, to send you the revolutionary greetings of the Albanian communists and the Albanian people, and to wish you complete success in the proceedings of your congress.

The Albanian communists and the Albanian people rejoice over the successes and victories of the Portuguese Communist Party-Reconstructed which, under the banner of Marxism-Leninism, is struggling to defend the interests of the working class and of the working masses, for independence and national sovereignty, against capitalist exploitation and the interference of various capitalists. May the proceedings of your third congress be crowned with total success and make a new contribution to the efforts to make the party bigger and stronger and to further deepen its revolutionary activity in defense of Marxism-Leninism and the triumph of the revolution.

The struggle of the Portuguese Communist Party-Reconstructed against U.S.-led imperialism, against Soviet and Chinese social imperialism and against all instruments, allies and lackeys of their aggressive, expansionist and warmongering policy has always enjoyed and will always enjoy the support and solidarity of our party and people. Like yourselves, we are convinced that the peoples of the world will only be free when they have liberated themselves from all [word indistinct] and oppression by imperialism, social imperialism and reaction. As in the case of the Portuguese Communist Party-Reconstructed, the AWP also considers that the struggle for the triumph of the immortal teachings of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin and to defend them against the distortions and attacks of the modern revisionists of all hues, is a prerequisite for victory over the enemies of the revolution, of the freedom and independence of the peoples and of socialism. We are convinced of the righteousness of this struggle and its ultimate victory.

In their struggle for the construction of socialism in Albania and the defense and consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat, the Albanian communists and the Albanian people have closely felt the internationalist support of the sisterly Portuguese Communist Party-Reconstructed. May we always march together, dear comrades, on the glorious path guided by Marxism-Leninism in struggle against all national and social oppression, against imperialism and, primarily, against the superpowers, against modern revisionism of all types and against reaction throughout the world, in struggle for the triumph of the revolution and socialism.

Long live the militant Marxist-Leninist unity between the AWP and the Portuguese Communist Party-Reconstructed!

Glory to Marxism-Leninism!

Proletarians of all countries unite!

LLESHI GREETS ICELAND'S ELDJARN ON NATIONAL DAY

AU162045 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 16 Jun 79 AU

[Text] Haxhi Lleshi, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, has sent the following message to Kristjan Eldjarn, president of the Republic of Iceland:

On the occasion of Iceland's national day, on behalf of the Presidium of the People's Assembly and personally, I convey to you best wishes for the happiness of the people of Iceland.

ALBANIAN BELGRADE EMBASSY SHOWS FILM TO PALESTINIANS

AU161613 Tirana ATA in English 0920 GMT 16 Jun 79 AU

[Text] The embassy of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania in Belgrade screened at its seat the Albanian feature film "The Last Winter". Present were the Palestinian students and [students] of the Arab countries as well as the director of the Bureau of the Palestinian Liberation Organization, Ibrahim al-Khatin. Those present were greeted by the second secretary of the embassy, Idajet Gurra.

The participants highly evaluated the film, which gave them the possibility to become acquainted with the struggle of the Albanian people for the liberation of the homeland. They expressed their most cordial thanks for the unreserved support the Albanian people give to the Palestinian people and the Arab peoples in their struggle for the liberation of the territories occupied by the Israeli aggressors. Those present showed particular interest about the works of the Party of Labour of Albania and Comrade Enver Hoxha. At the end a cocktail was given.

ATA: CHINA COLLABORATES WITH 'REACTIONARY REGIME' IN THAILAND

AU201322 Tirana ATA in English 0930 GMT 20 Jun 79 AU

[Text] Tirana, June 29 (ATA)--It is reported that the vice-prime minister of Thailand, Chunlasap, is on a visit in China, where he has met with a number of top-ranking Chinese officials including the vice-premier of the state council Li Xiannian. According to reports, at the banquet given in honour of the top level Thai delegation, Li Xiannian praised the Bangkok regime in power and the policy it pursues. As well as this, it is reported that he expressed his satisfaction over the way in which relations between China and Thailand are developing, emphasizing the need to their further deepening.

As is known, a reactionary regime is in power in Thailand which pursues an accentuated anti-people internal policy, while on the external plane, it pursues a policy of close collaboration with American imperialism, to which it has sold out the national interests. Precisely with such an anti-people and anti-national regime is closely collaborating the Chinese social-imperialist leadership.

The Chinese social-imperialists base their foreign policy on the collaboration with American imperialism and various reactionary regimes, including also that of Thailand.

BRIEFS

AGREEMENT WITH KOSOVO ACADEMY--A scientific research agreement was signed in Pristina on 16 June between the Academy of Sciences of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and the Academy of Sciences and Arts of the Autonomous Socialist Province of Kosovo. The agreement was signed by Prof Aleks Buda, chairman of the Academy of Sciences of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, and by Prof Idriz Ajeti, chairman of the Kosovo Academy of Sciences and Arts. A protocol about the practical implementation of this agreement for 1979-90 was also signed. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 18 Jun 79 AU]

GREEK ARTISTS VISIT--A Greek song and dance troupe arrived in Albania yesterday under the terms of the cultural exchange agreements between the two countries. The Greek artists were welcomed in Korce by Kristo Jorgji, vice chairman of the Committee for Culture and the Arts of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania; Ferdi Karagjozi, secretary of the Albanian Committee for Cultural and Friendly Relations With Other Countries; and others. The Greek troupe will perform in several cities. Its first performance was given this evening in the city of Korce. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 18 Jun 79 AU]

ZHIVKOV TOASTS HUNGARY'S KADAR AT 18 JUN DINNER IN SOFIA

AU211830 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 19 Jun 79 p 2 AU

[Toast by Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, at 18 June dinner in Sofia in honor of Janos Kadar, MSZMP Central Committee first secretary]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade Kadar, dear Hungarian friends, comrades! While expressing the deep feeling and joy of our party-state leadership, of the Bulgarian communists and of all Bulgarians, I cordially greet and again welcome the dear Hungarian guests from the Hungarian People's Republic.

It is a particular honor for us that Janos Kadar, MSZMP Central Committee first secretary, our loyal friend and comrade, is heading the party-government delegation of the People's Republic of Hungary.

In the calendar of socialist Bulgaria, today, 18 June, is marked in a special way because on this date, 97 years ago, Georgi Dimitrov, the great son of the Bulgarian people and of progressive mankind, was born. The historians following the developments in the long Bulgarian-Hungarian friendship will mark today as a date which has inscribed a new bright page in the fraternal cooperation between the Bulgarian and the Hungarian communists, between the Bulgarian and the Hungarian peoples.

We say at home that a tree is supported by its roots while man is supported by his friends. A socialist country is strong because its roots are the millions of working people and the people themselves. Its strength, however, becomes many times greater when a country has loyal friends. Our friendship also is strong and unbreakable, because it is a friendship of tested friends and of harmonious allies, because it is a component of the great friendship of the peoples of the socialist community and because it is built on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian socialist internationalism and also because it is a socialist friendship.

We will never forget the cordial welcome accorded to the Bulgarian party-government delegation on its visit to Hungary in 1973. We still remember vividly the opening ceremony of the Bulgarian national exhibition in Budapest in 1975. Our friendship, ideological unity and interaction were also emphasized at the latest congresses of our fraternal parties. From the high rostrum of the 11th BCP Congress, Comrade Kadar called the Bulgarian-Hungarian friendship a "cloudless and unbreakable" one. It truly is a cloudless and unbreakable one!

The meetings and talks between us, Comrade Kadar, have established themselves as a necessary and very useful tradition. We are sincerely happy that we have the opportunity to again exchange information and ideas on the basic tasks and the new problems which our parties and peoples are resolving now in building a developed socialist society as well as to evaluate the path that has been traveled, to outline new trends and spheres of Bulgarian-Hungarian cooperation and to discuss the most topical events in international life connected with our common tasks.

In the talks that we began today, we, with our Hungarian comrades, unanimously established that the cooperation between our two parties, countries and peoples is developing in an ascending line in conformity with the trends we have agreed upon. It was commonly assessed that we have achieved much in this respect. The facts show that our mutual trade exchange has increased several times during the last few 5-year plans. We hope that it will probably double during this 5-year plan as compared with the last one and that its dynamic rates of development will be preserved. [paragraph continues]

Bulgarian-Hungarian cultural exchange is also developing at ascending rates.

We are also of the opinion that there are even greater possibilities for expanding and deepening the multifaceted Bulgarian-Hungarian cooperation. This is why at the present talks we devote our attention to the unresolved issues that have emerged as a result of the new major and complex tasks connected with the development of our countries. There are problems, of course, that are connected with shortcomings in production, in planning and in the coordination of common measures that take too long. This is why we are outlining now the necessary steps that must be undertaken by the Bulgarian and the Hungarian sides in order to give a further impetus to the economic, scientific-technical and cultural development as well as to the socialist economic integration between Bulgaria and Hungary.

I would not like to touch now on our stands regarding international issues; they are fully identical. Our stands are clear not only to our friends but also to our enemies.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Hungarian People's Republic are firmly rallied with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal countries and they are contributing intensively to the strengthening of the world socialist community, to the unity of the international communist and workers movement and to the cohesion of all peace-loving and revolutionary forces.

A supreme goal of our foreign policy is to strengthen peace and security as well as to make mankind free of the heavy and dangerous burden accumulated in the mountains of weapons. This is why we categorically condemn all attempts of the reactionary forces in the world and of the present Beijing leaders to fan new hotbeds of conflicts and of international tension. This is why we acclaim the new Soviet-U.S. treaty on offensive strategic arms, SALT II, signed in Vienna today between Comrade Leonid Brezhnev and U.S. President Jimmy Carter, which limits the accumulation of the most destructive weapons and opens a new prospect for improving international relations.

Dear Hungarian friends, we deeply believe that the present visit of the party-government delegation of the Hungarian People's Republic, the talks and negotiations we will conduct, will also be fruitful and successful because they serve to draw the Bulgarian and the Hungarian peoples closer together, they serve our common interests and goals and the cause of socialism and peace.

I propose, comrades, that we raise our glasses together and I propose a cordial toast:

To the comprehensive upsurge of the Hungarian People's Republic and to the prosperity and happiness of the Hungarian people!
To the friendship and cooperation between our parties, countries and peoples!
To our common friendship with the great Soviet Union and with the other fraternal socialist countries!
To the unity and victories of the international communist and workers movement!
To peace and cooperation among the peoples in the world!
To your good health, Comrade Janos Kadar!
To your good health, Comrade Gyorgy Lazar!
To the good health of all those present here! Cheers!

PENCHO KUBADINSKI RETURNS FROM YUGOSLAVIA 21 JUNE

AU212012 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 21 Jun 79 AU

[Text] On 21 June Pencho Kubadinski, BCP Central Committee Politburo member, returned from Belgrade.

At Sofia airport he was greeted by Grisha Filipov, Politburo member and secretary of the BCP Central Committee and deputy chairman of the Fatherland Front National Council. [name indistinct], Yugoslav charge d'affaires in Bulgaria, was also at the airport.

TECHNOLOGICAL COOPERATION PROTOCOL WITH SFRY SIGNED 21 JUNE

AU211720 Sofia BTA in English 1450 GMT 21 Jun 79 AU

["Bulgaria-Yugoslavia Expanding Economic Contacts"--BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, June 21 (BTA)--A protocol on the work of the 16th session of the Joint Bulgaro-Yugoslav Commission on Economic, Trade and Technoscientific Cooperation was signed here toda.

During the sittings of the joint commission, Mr Belcho Belchev, chairman of the Bulgarian side and minister of finances, pointed out that the one year period which has passed is characterized by a diversity of Bulgaro-Yugoslav economic contacts. He added: "Many meetings were held at which specific questions of the economic and technoscientific cooperation were reviewed. What has been done during that period confirms the existing possibilities for contacts in the fields of mechanical engineering, the chemical and metallurgical industries, power engineering, the planning activity, and others."

Further on Mr Belcho Belchev pointed out that the 16th session of the joint commission will be of great importance for the future of the economic ties between the two countries and that for the success of the good initiatives provided for it will be necessary to solve some problems, to utilize to the full the possibilities existing for specialization and joint production. This becomes necessary, he continued, in order to overcome a certain stagnation in trade and for economic relations to develop on a long-term basis in the future.

On his part the chairman of the Yugoslav side of the joint commission, Mr Imer Pulja, member of the Federal Executive Council, union secretary of the market and general economic questions, underscored the role of the commission for the expanding and deepening the business contacts between the two countries. He continued: "There is a two-sided interest and economic conditions are available for better economic relations between Yugoslavia and Bulgaria". And [he] added: "It is important now for us to solve the problems which emerged before us during the year just passed. Considerable results have been achieved so far as regards the volume and quality of cooperation. But the results are still below the possibilities of the two countries. It is necessary to diversify the forms of this cooperation. Of particular interest are the licences and the exchange of know-how".

It is planned for the 1976-1980 period for trade between Bulgaria and [the] SFRY to reach 1,300 million dollars, and in 1979 it is expected to amount to about 250 million dollars.

The protocol signed today provides for a further development of economic relations between Bulgaria and Yugoslavia. Special stress is laid in the document on the development of trade, and it is emphasized that trade can develop only on a lasting, long-term basis. Till the end of the year the possibilities will be investigated for specialization and industrial cooperation in the field of mechanical engineering, electronics, electrical engineering, the chemical industry, ferrous and non-ferrous metallurgy. Very important for the two countries is the expanding of contacts in transport, where numerous initiatives will be carried through in the years to come.

Special importance during the 16th session was attached to the consultations being carried out now between the planning bodies of the two countries. Along this line ten working groups have been set up, which have been assigned with the task to work out specific proposals about the trends and forms of cooperation in the next five years (1981-1985).

PREMIER TODOROV RECEIVES YUGOSLAVIA'S PULJA 21 JUNE

AU211721 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1530 GMT 21 Jun 79 AU

[Text] On 21 June Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, received Imer Pulja, leader of the Yugoslav delegation for the 16th session of the Joint Bulgarian-Yugoslav Commission on Economic, Trade and Scientific-Technical Cooperation, member of the Federal Executive Council and federal secretary for markets and general economic affairs. Belcho Belchev, Bulgaria's minister of finances and chairman of the Bulgarian part of the commission, also participated in the meeting. A protocol on the work of the 16th session of the Joint Bulgarian-Yugoslav Commission on Economic, Trade, and Scientific-Technical Cooperation was signed at the Council of Ministers by Belcho Belchev and Imer Pulja, the chairmen of the commission.

TODOROV RECEIVES CEMA HEALTH DELEGATION LEADERS 20 JUNE

AU201851 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 20 Jun 79 AU

[Text] Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, received on 20 June the leaders of the delegations participating in the 20th session of the socialist countries' ministers of health.

STANISHEV ACCOMPANIES ANC DELEGATION IN PLOVDIV 21 JUNE

AU211855 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 21 Jun 79 AU

[Text] The delegation of the African National Congress of South Africa, led by Oliver Tambo, chairman of the congress, which is visiting Bulgaria at the invitation of the BCP Central Committee, visited Plovdiv on 21 June. The delegation was accompanied by Dimitur Stanishev, BCP Central Committee secretary.

At a meeting with Ivan Panev, BCP Plovdiv Okrug Committee first secretary, the guests were briefed on the heroic past of Plovdiv Okrug and the successes of the working people during the 35-year development along the path of socialism.

VIETNAMESE VETERANS DELEGATION ENDS 7-DAY VISIT

AU201405 Sofia BTA in English 1338 GMT 30 Jun 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, June 20 (BTA)--A delegation of veterans of the socialist republic of Vietnam, led by Mr Nguyen Kien, deputy minister of social services, was on a seven-day visit to Bulgaria at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Anti-Fascist and Anti-Capitalist Fighters. During the talks with the delegation of the Bulgarian Central Committee of Anti-Fascist and Anti-Capitalist Fighters, Mr Nguyen Kien expressed cordial gratitude to the Bulgarian Communist Party, the Bulgarian Government and the Bulgarian people for the aid promptly rendered by the countries of the socialist community headed by the Soviet Union to the people of Vietnam in their struggle against the foreign aggressor and for the peaceful restoration of the country and in building up of socialism in Vietnam.

The two delegations confirmed their full unanimity on issues, such as disarmament, detente, peace safeguarding, the leading force in the attainment of which are the Soviet Union and the countries of the socialist community.

TODOR ZHIVKOV GREETS INTERNATIONAL THEATER CONGRESS

AU151040 [Editorial Report AU] Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian on 12 June 1979 carries on page 1, the 1,000-word text of a greetings message from Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the Bulgarian People's Republic State Council, to the 18th congress of the International Theater Institute [ITI], which opened in Sofia on 11 June 1979. The message was read by Georgi Dzhagarov, deputy chairman of the State Council, at the opening ceremony held at the "Ivan Vasov" national theater. In his message Todor Zhivkov expressed satisfaction at the ITI congress being held in the Bulgarian capital and refers to the glorious and progressive traditions of the Bulgarian theater and to its development under socialism. The greeting message also points out the international role of the theater as a means of people's education and as a factor of peace and international solidarity. Zhivkov's message closes by expressing hope that delegates will become acquainted with the economic and social life of their host country and by wishing the congress success in its work.

TODOROV VISITS CONSTRUCTION SITE, HOLDS MINISTRY CONFERENCE

AU150820 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0730 GMT 15 Jun 79 AU

[Text] A short while ago an expanded collegium of the Ministry of Construction and Building Materials opened its conference on one of the construction sites of the Pernik industrial complex. Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, Grigor Stoichkov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, Boris Manov, first secretary of the okrug party committee, as well as Minister Ivan Sakarev, are participating in the work of the conference. The collegium conference is discussing the progress of the building program on the projects.

DEPUTY PREMIER ZAREV REPORTS ON 1980-81 PLAN PREPARATION

AU211728 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 19 Jun 79 p 4 AU

[Text] On 18 June 1979 the National Assembly leadership met with the chairmen of the National Assembly permanent commissions. The meeting was chaired by Vladimir Bonev, chairman of the National Assembly.

Kiril Zarev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Committee on Planning, briefed the permanent commissions' chairmen on the progress of the 1980-81 socioeconomic draft plan preparation.

The chairman of the National Assembly recommended to the leaderships of the National Assembly permanent commissions that working groups for controlling and assisting the ministries and other organizations in preparing the 1980-81 draft plans be established.

REPORTAGE ON OBSERVANCE OF GEORGI DIMITROV'S 97TH BIRTHDAY

Zhivkov, Colleagues at Celebration

AU181828 [Editorial Report AU] Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian at 1730 GMT on 18 June reports that the 97th birthday of Georgi Dimitrov was celebrated on 18 June at Sofia's Georgi Kirkov Hall. "The following comrades attended the celebration:

"Todor Zhivkov, Aleksandur Lilov, Grisha Filipov, Dobri Dzhurov, Ivan Mikhaylov, Ognyan Doynov, Petur Mladenov, Petur Tanchev, Stanko Todorov, [name indistinct] and Peko Takov, as well as BCP secretaries and secretariat members."

Todor Bozhinov, BCP Central Committee secretary and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, spoke on Dimitrov's teaching and legacy.

Wreathlaying at Mausoleum

AU181040 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0930 GMT 18 Jun 79 AU

[Summary] On the occasion of the 97th anniversary of Georgi Dimitrov's birth, wreaths were laid today at his mausoleum in Sofia on behalf of the BCP Central Committee, the State Council, the National Assembly, the Council of Ministers, the Bulgarian Agrarian Union Permanent Board, the Trade Unions Central Council, the Komsomol Central Committee, the All-National Union of the Bulgarian-Soviet Friendship Societies, the Sofia city party committee people's council and BCP committee and from many other public organizations.

Present at the ceremony of the wreathlaying were the following leaders: Aleksandur Lilov, Todor Bozhinov, Ivan Mikhaylov, Ognyan Doynov, Petur Mladenov, Peko Takov, Petur Tanchev, Vladimir Bonev, Petur Dyulgerov, Stoyan Mikhaylov, Georgi Atanasov, Stanko Todorov, Drazha Vulcheva, Krustyu Trichkov, Stoyan Karadzhov, Misho Mishev, Georgi Yordanov, Dimitur Stanishev, as well as Georgi Dzhagarov, deputy chairman of the State Council, and Grigor Stoichkov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers. A military detachment presented arms.

LEADERS HONOR LITERARY FIGURE ON 60TH BIRTHDAY 20 JUNE

AU201850 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 20 Jun 79 AU

[Excerpts] A festive meeting marking the 60th birthday of writer Prof Bogomil Raynov, a noted figure of contemporary Bulgarian literature, theoretician, creator and communist, took place in Sofia on 20 June. The meeting was attended by Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and state council chairman, as well as by comrades Aleksandur Lilov, Stoyan Mikhaylov, Georgi Yordanov, Lyudmila Zhivkova, chairman of the Committee on Culture, Lyubomir Pavlov, BCP Central Committee Art and Culture Department head; and many culture figures.

Georgi Dzhagarov, deputy chairman of the State Council, read a State Council decree on awarding the Dimitrov order to Bogomil Raynov. The order was bestowed on Bogomil Raynov by Todor Zhivkov. A greetings message from comrade Todor Zhivkov to Bogomil Raynov was read.

BRIEFS

MIKHAYLOV AT MEETING--A meeting marking the 97th birth anniversary of Georgi Dimitrov was held at Kovachevtsi village. Army Gen Ivan Mikhaylov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member; Boris Manov, first secretary of the okrug party committee, and others attended the meeting. Asen Milev, first secretary of the Radomir municipal party committee, delivered a speech. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1030 GMT 16 Jun 79 AU]

STANKO TODOROV ACTIVITIES--On 17 June Stanko Todrov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Council of Ministers, took part in the traditional meeting of Bulgarian-Soviet friendship in Lozen village, Sofia Okrug. The meeting marked the 97th birthday of Georgi Dimitrov. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 17 Jun 79 AU]

TEXT OF CSSR-INDIA JOINT COMMUNIQUE PUBLISHED

AU211300 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 19 Jun 79 pp 1, 2 AU

[Text of "Joint Czechoslovak-India Communique" issued on June 18 at the end of the visit to Czechoslovakia by Prime Minister Morarji Desai]

[Text] At the invitation of the general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and the president of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, Gustav Husak, and the prime minister of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, Lubomir Strougal, the prime minister of the Republic of India, Morarji Desai, paid an official visit to the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic from 16-18 June 1979. He was accompanied by the Minister of External Affairs, Atal Bihari Vajpayee.

During his stay in Czechoslovakia the prime minister of India, Morarji Desai, laid a wreath at the tomb of the unknown soldier in Prague. The prime minister of India and the members of his delegation visited some cultural and historical monuments in Prague.

The prime minister of India held official talks with the general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and the president of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, and the prime minister of Czechoslovakia. The following took part in the talks:

On the Indian side: Atal Bihari Vajpayee, minister of external affairs; V. Shankar, principal secretary to the prime minister; Surendra Singh Alirajpur, ambassador of India in Czechoslovakia; V.Y. Tonpe, principal private secretary to the prime minister; H.S. Shah, joint secretary to the prime minister; A. R. Deo, joint secretary, the Ministry of External Affairs; Prakash Shah, joint secretary to the prime minister; A. Mubayi, special assistant to the minister of external affairs; and T.P. Srinivasan, deputy secretary, the Ministry of External Affairs.

On the Czechoslovak side: Vasil Bilak, secretary of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party; Rudolf Rohlicek, deputy prime minister; Bohuslav Chnoupek, minister of foreign affairs; Andrej Barcak, minister of foreign trade; Ladislav Vajanyi, head of the Secretariat of the general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party; Frantisek Salda, head of the Office of the President of Czechoslovak Socialist Republic; and Pavel Kanka, ambassador of Czechoslovakia to India.

During the talks which were held in an atmosphere of friendship, warmth and complete mutual understanding, the two sides reviewed their bilateral relations. They noted with satisfaction that the many-sided cooperation between the two countries was developing successfully and that the results achieved so far provided a firm foundation for its further development.

The two sides took note of the considerable progress already achieved in economic, commercial, scientific and technical cooperation and agreed to add yet another dimension to it through new features such as production cooperation and collaboration in third countries.

Both parties valued highly the role of the Joint Committee on Economic, Commercial and Technological Cooperation and were confident that the deliberations of the committee's forthcoming eighth session would make a concrete contribution to the strengthening of all-round cooperation between the two countries. The two sides recalled the rich traditions of their cultural cooperation and reaffirmed their determination to enrich it in the coming years. Both sides reaffirmed that the successful development of mutually beneficial Czechoslovak-Indian cooperation contributed to international harmony and understanding.

During the visit the minister of external affairs of India and the foreign minister of Czechoslovakia exchanged the instruments of ratification of the consular convention between the Republic of India and the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic.

Having reviewed the international situation the two sides noted with satisfaction a close similarity of views of the two countries on major international problems.

Czechoslovakia and India welcomed the consolidation of detente in Europe and expressed their hope that this would usher in a new climate of understanding and cooperation leading to the development of security and trust among the nations of Europe. The two sides however noted that in order to be truly effective detente must become universal.

The two sides noted with serious apprehension the continuing arms race in the world and called for urgent measures to halt it. They emphasized the need for cooperation among all countries of the world with a view to implementing the various decisions of the special session of the United Nations General Assembly on disarmament. They resolved to extend further their efforts towards the achievement of complete and general disarmament including nuclear disarmament under effective international control. In this context, Czechoslovakia and India wholeheartedly welcomed the agreement on the limitation of strategic arms and expressed the belief that this would prove to be an important factor in the lessening of tensions in the world. They hoped that this agreement would usher in an even more productive era of cooperation in the field of disarmament.

Czechoslovakia and India expressed themselves strongly in favor of the establishment of a zone of peace in the Indian Ocean in accordance with the wishes of the littoral states. In this context, the two sides called for the implementation of the UN declaration on the conversion of the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace. They called for dismantling of the existing foreign military and naval bases in the area and preventing the creation of such new bases there. They condemned any attempt at building up foreign military presence in the Indian Ocean under any pretext whatsoever.

The two sides expressed their dismay at the continuing tensions and threats to peace and stability in the Southeast Asia region. They regretted the fact that the countries of Indochina which had only recently emerged victorious after decades of bitter struggle had once again been subjected to a traumatic ordeal of bloodshed, violence, destruction and outside interference. The two sides stressed that the countries of Indochina must not be deflected from their primary task of reconstruction and economic development and there must be strict adherence to the established principles of noninterference in each other's internal affairs and respect for equality, sovereignty and territorial integrity of all nations.

Reviewing the situation in the Middle East, the two countries noted with deep anxiety the continuing threat to the peace and stability of the region and they pronounced themselves strongly in favour of a just and comprehensive settlement of all outstanding problems on the basis of the resolutions of the UN General Assembly on the subject. [paragraph continues]

They called for the complete withdrawal of Israel from Arab territories occupied in 1967. The recognition of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to establish their own state and a guarantee for all states in the area of the right to independent existence and development. Czechoslovakia and India expressed their full support for the peoples of southern Africa in their struggle against colonialism, imperialism and racial discrimination. They demanded complete withdrawal of South Africa from the territory of Namibia, including Walvis Bay. They also rejected as invalid the recent elections held in Zimbabwe and demanded strict enforcement of the UN sanctions against the illegal regime in Rhodesia by all members of the international community.

Czechoslovakia and India positively assessed the contribution of the nonalined movement toward the relaxation of international tensions and the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, racism and all forms of foreign domination and exploitation.

Both parties agreed that the solution of a number of international economic problems must proceed from the consistent application of the principles of sovereignty, equality and mutual benefit of all countries regardless of their social and economic systems and expressed their determination in this respect to assist in the reconstruction of the international economic relations and the establishment of a new international economic order proceeding from the interest of all countries, serving the strengthening of the political and economic independence of the developing countries and creating favourable prerequisites for development of economic cooperation among all countries.

Czechoslovakia and India reaffirmed their determination to cooperate in the United Nations and other international forums for the benefit of the cause of world peace and international security, being conscious of their international obligations, particularly those ensuing from the UN Charter.

Expressing their satisfaction at the results achieved during the visit of Prime Minister Morarji Desai, the two sides reaffirmed that the deliberations held in Prague had further strengthened bilateral relations and opened new vistas for closer and more fruitful cooperation. In this context, the two sides recognized the importance of visits at high level in giving an impetus to all-round and mutually beneficial cooperation.

Prime Minister Morarji Desai conveyed his sincere thanks for the warm reception and hospitality accorded to him and to his delegation during their visit to Czechoslovakia which reflected the friendship and understanding between the peoples of Czechoslovakia and India.

Prime Minister of India Morarji Desai on behalf of the President of India Neelam Sanjiva Reddy and on his own behalf extended an invitation to the general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist party of Czechoslovakia and the president of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, Gustav Husak, to pay an official visit to India.

Prime Minister Morarji Desai also extended an invitation to Prime Minister of Czechoslovak Socialist Republic Lubomir Strougal to pay an official visit to India. The invitations were accepted with pleasure.

STROUGAL HOLDS PRAGUE TALKS WITH INDIAN COMMERCE MINISTER

LD211050 Prague CTK in English 0940 GMT 21 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Prague--Promotion of Czechoslovak-Indian economic relations on a long-term basis was discussed here today by Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal and Indian Minister of Commerce, Civil Supplies and Cooperation Mohan Dharia, currently visiting Czechoslovakia.

Both statesmen stressed that there exist ample possibilities of extending cooperation in production and specialization and in cooperation on third markets.

ECONOMIC, TRADE AND SCIENTIFIC PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH INDIA

LD212250 Prague CTK in English 1828 GMT 21 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Prague--A joint protocol was signed here today at the conclusion of the 8th session of the Czechoslovak-Indian Committee for Economic, Trade and Scientific Technical Cooperation.

The protocol assesses the state of economic cooperation between the two countries and, in harmony with the conclusions of the recent visit of the Indian prime minister to Czechoslovakia, specifies new trends and forms in cooperation proceeding from the possibilities and needs of the two countries' economies. Industrial cooperation between the two countries is to develop especially in the sphere of engineering, power engineering, chemical industry and the construction of cement works. The protocol also provides for the conclusion of a long-term trade agreement for 1981-1985.

INDRA RECEIVES NEW U.S. AMBASSADOR MEEHAN

LD212352 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1630 GMT 21 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Alois Indra, chairman of the CSSR Federal Assembly, received Francis Joseph Meehan, U.S. ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Czechoslovakia, in Prague today in connection with his taking up his post.

KUZNETSOV-LED SOVIET DELEGATION TO VISIT

LD211742 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 21 Jun 79 LD

[Text] A delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet will arrive in Czechoslovakia in the next few days for an official friendly visit at the invitation of Alois Indra, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Federal Assembly.

The delegation will be led by Vasiliy Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium.

CZECHOSLOVAK-SOVIET FRIENDSHIP ASSOCIATION MEETS IN PRAGUE

LD220301 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1630 GMT 21 Jun 79 LD

[Text] The Presidium of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship Association met in Prague today, with Chairman Vaclav David in the chair. Attention was centered on preparations for the September session of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship Assocation. The aims of the work of the association in the coming year and the development of teaching the Russian language outside schools were also discussed.

JOSEF KEMPNY RETURNS FROM ROMANIA VISIT

LD212006 Prague CTK in English 1826 GMT 21 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Prague--Presidium member and secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee Josef Kempny returned here today from a friendly visit to Romania, at the invitation of the Romanian Communist Party Central Committee. During his visit Josef Kempny exchanged with Romanian representatives experience from the implementation of the conclusions of the two communist parties' congresses. Special attention was paid to questions concerning the further promotion of bilateral economic and scientific-technological cooperation.

FOJTIK ATTENDS POLISH AWARD CEREMONY IN PRAGUE

LD210922 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 20 Jun 79 LD

[Text] San Mitrega, Polish ambassador to the CSSR, gave a press conference in Prague today on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the Polish People's Republic. It was preceded by a ceremonial presentation of awards for merit in Polish culture granted to eminent Czechoslovak workers by the Polish minister of culture in recognition of their contribution to the development of Czechoslovak-Polish cooperation and the strengthening of mutual relations in the sphere of culture and the mass communication media. Present at the ceremony was Jan Fojtik, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, and Otto Cmolik, head of a department of the CPCZ Central Committee.

CONSUMER GOODS INDUSTRY COOPERATION PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH SRV

LD212125 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1530 GMT 21 Jun 79 LD

[Text] A cooperation protocol between Czechoslovakia and Vietnam in the light and consumer goods industry has been signed in Hanoi by Jozef Kopca, deputy minister and departmental head at the office of the Presidium of our government, and Ho Thi Chi, vice minister of light industry of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. The Czechoslovak delegation discussed with Vietnamese representatives the further development of cooperation in the textile, shoe-making, rubber and timber-processing industries, as well as in the production of some consumer goods.

FOREIGN MINISTER CHNOUPEK TO VISIT NORWAY 26-28 JUNE

LD212038 Prague CTK in English 1813 GMT 21 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Prague--Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek will pay an official visit to the Kingdom of Norway on June 26-28, at the invitation of Norwegian Foreign Minister Knut Frydenlund.

KAREL HOFFMANN RECEIVES GREEK TRADE UNION DELEGATION

LD212223 Prague CTK in English 1840 GMT 21 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Prague--Final talks between members of the visiting Greek delegation of the United Trade Union Movement Against Dictatorship (ESAK) and representatives of the Czechoslovak Central Council of Trade Unions, headed by its chairman Karel Hoffmann, opened in Prague today.

Karel Hoffmann informed the Greek guests of the development in Czechoslovakia and the Czechoslovak trade union movement in the past 10 years. Members of the Greek delegation, headed by ESAK Chairman Emmanuel Pitharoulis, explained the strategy and the struggle of the working class in Greece for an antimonopolies unity. Also discussed were questions concerning cooperation in the framework of the international trade union movement. Both sides agreed that there are good preconditions for its further promotion.

WEAPONS IN PRIVATE POSSESSION CONFISCATED

AU191435 Bratislava ROLNICKE NOVINY in Slovak 18 Jun 79 p 4 AU

[Unsigned report in the column: "The Public Security Informer"--passages in capitals published in boldface]

[Excerpt] We already have written here that weapons do not belong in unauthorized hands. The number of disasters and tragedies caused by negligence and recklessness in handling weapons is increasing. In the first place it is the parents that are to blame for this, but also there are other persons whose negligence enables weapons as well as explosives to come into the hands of children or youngsters. That is why there still are too many weapons in unauthorized hands...

Thus, for instance, last year the public security members in the Slovak Socialist Republic uncovered 522 instances of people possessing weapons. Most of them were pistols. Apart from that, in 75 instances weapons were confiscated that were not factory-produced. The statistical data also include 120 other weapons that were found. IT MUST BE SAID HERE THAT IN SEVERAL INSTANCES THE WEAPONS HAD BEEN USED FOR PERPETRATING CERTAIN PUNISHABLE ACTIVITIES.

BRIEFS

CSSR-BULGARIA TALKS--[On 12 June] Vaclav Hula, deputy federal premier and chairman of the State Planning Committee, and Kiril Zarev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Bulgarian People's Republic, and chairman of the State Planning Committee, met in Prague to discuss topical and imminent economic questions and plans. [Text] [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 13 Jun 79 p 1 AU]

CZECHOSLOVAK-NIGERIAN BROADCASTING ACCORD--An agreement was signed today in Prague between Czechoslovak Radio and the Nigerian Broadcasting Corporation. The agreement was signed by Jan Risko, central director of Czechoslovak Radio, and George Bav., director-general of Nigerian Radio. The agreement provides for the broadening and deepening of cooperation, primarily in the exchange of musical, news and feature programs. [Text] [Prague Domestic Television Service in Czech and Slovak 0709 GMT 7 Jun 79 LD]

AGRICULTURAL REVIEW--Sugar beets have been thinned out on more than 174,500 hectares in the CSSR so far, which is 84.1 percent of the planned acreage. This represents a delay when compared with last year's results when 23,000 hectares more had been thinned out by the same time. Fodder crops grown on arable land have been harvested from 138,000 hectares statewide, which is 31.6 percent. While the Slovak farmers have already harvested fodder crops from almost 50 percent of the acreage, in the Czech lands only 50,000 hectares--or 20.6 percent--have been harvested so far. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 6 Jun 79 p 1 AU]

DEFENSE MINISTER TO MAKE FRIENDSHIP VISIT TO USSR

AU211402 East Berlin NATIONAL-ZEITUNG in German 20 Jun 79 p 2 AU

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--At the invitation by Marshal of the Soviet Union Dmitriy F. Ustinov, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and USSR defense minister, a GDR military delegation headed by General of the Army Heinz Hoffmann, SED Central Committee Politburo member and GDR minister of national defense, will visit the Soviet Union for an official friendship visit at the end of June.

SED SENDS GREETINGS TO CPSU'S ANDROPOV ON BIRTHDAY

AU192105 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 15 Jun 79 p 1 AU

[Greetings message from the SED Central Committee to Yuriy Andropov, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the USSR Committee for State Security, on his 65th birthday--date of message not given]

[Text] To the member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Committee for State Security, Comrade Y.V. Andropov, Moscow.

Esteemed Comrade Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, on the occasion of your 65th birthday I convey to you in the name of the SED Central Committee as well as in my own name the most cordial congratulations.

The communists of the GDR value you as the tested party and state official, who, as member of the CPSU leadership for many years, contributes in an effective way to the establishment of communist society and the protection of the Soviet state and its achievements against enemy attacks.

We wish you, dear Yuriy Vladimirovich, new successes in the fulfilment of your responsible tasks, good health and personal well-being.

With socialist greetings, SED Central Committee

[Signed] Erich Honecker, general secretary

HONECKER CONGRATULATES BRITISH QUEEN ON NATIONAL DAY

AU191838 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 16-17 Jun 79 p 2 AU

[Text] Berlin (ND)--Erich Honecker, chairman of the GDR State Council, sent a congratulatory cable to Queen Elizabeth II on the occasion of her birthday, the national day of Great Britain. In it the conviction is expressed "that the relations between the GDR and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland will develop further in accordance with the Helsinki Final Act in the interest of peace and international detente."

HUSAK, STROUGAL THANK HONECKER, STOPH FOR LIBERATION DAY GREETINGS

AU191840 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 16-17 Jun 79 p 1 AU

[Message sent by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and Lubomir Strougal, CSSR premier, to Erich Honecker, general secretary of SED Central Committee and Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, thanking them for their message of congratulations on the 34th anniversary of the liberation of Czechoslovakia--date of message not given]

[Text] To Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and GDR State Council chairman, to Comrade Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, Berlin:

Esteemed comrades, in the name of the CPCZ Central Committee and the entire people of the CSSR we thank you most cordially for the comradely greetings and congratulations on the occasion of the 34th anniversary of the liberation of Czechoslovakia by the Soviet Army. We are convinced that the inviolable alliance of our countries with the Soviet Union and the other states of the socialist community will continue to strengthen on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. In this spirit we will continue to develop the relations of friendship and fraternal cooperation between our countries, which is also in accordance with the content and the spirit of the treaty on friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance on 3 October 1977.

Esteemed comrades, we take this opportunity to wish you and all the people of the fraternal GDR further successes in the implementation of the decisions of the ninth congress of your party.

[Signed] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR president.

Lubomir Strougal, CSSR Government Premier.

TITO THANKS HONECKER FOR BIRTHDAY GREETINGS

AU192054 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 15 Jun 79 p 1 AU

[Message from Josip Broz Tito, president of Yugoslavia, to Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, thanking him for birthday greetings--date of message not given]

[Text] To the general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, Comrade Erich Honecker, Berlin. I thank you, dear Comrade Honecker, most cordially for the congratulations and the most friendly words which you conveyed to me in the name of the SED Central Committee, the State Council and the people of the GDR as well as in your name, on the occasion of my birthday.

[Signed] Josip Broz Tito

AXEN WELCOMES GREEK CP DELEGATION

ID210904 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1416 GMT 20 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--A delegation of the Central Committee of the Greek Communist Party led by first secretary Kharilaos Florakis arrived in Berlin this afternoon. The members will stay in the GDR for several days at the invitation of the SED Central Committee.

Kharilaos Florakis was very cordially welcomed at the airport by Hermann Axen, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee.

AXEN RECEIVES ARGENTINE CP OFFICIAL 14 JUNE

AU192052 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 15 Jun 79 p 2 AU

[Text] Berlin (ND)--Hermann Axen, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, on Thursday [14 June] received Athos Fava, member of the Executive Committee and the Secretariat of the Argentine Communist Party Central Committee, for a friendly talk. Athos Fava reported on the struggle of the Argentine communists for the creation of a broad agreement among the patriotically minded civil and military forces of the country as a prerequisite for a democratic solution to the deep social-economic crisis of Argentine society. Hermann Axen informed the Argentine guests on the fulfillment of the decisions of the SED's Ninth Party Congress and the popular movement for the worthy preparation of the 30th anniversary of the GDR.

Hermann Axen and Athos Fava underlined the great significance of the decisions and proposals of the Warsaw Pact states for the deepening of international detente, arms limitation and disarmament. During the meeting, which was also attended by Egon Winkelmann, chief of the SED Central Committee Department of International Relations, both sides emphasized their wish to further deepen the fraternal relations of both parties in the spirit of Marxisim-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

HORST DOHLUS RECEIVES CUBAN DELEGATION

AU192045 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 15 Jun 79 p 2 AU

[Text] Berlin, (ND)--Horst Dohlus, Politburo candidate member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, on Thursday [14 June] received a delegation of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee headed by Carlos Rodriguez Trujillo, deputy chief of the Department for Organization of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee.

Horst Dohlus informed the Cuban guests on the spread of a broad popular initiative for the worthy preparation of the 30th anniversary of the GDR's founding as well as for the further successful implementation of the decisions of the SED's Ninth Party Congress. The meeting, which took place in the SED Central Committee building in a cordial atmosphere, was also attended by Julio Garcia Olivera, ambassador of the Republic of Cuba in the GDR.

During a study visit in Berlin and Magdeburg that lasted several days the Cuban comrades acquainted themselves with the experience of leading SED party organs in the realization of the decisions of the SED's Ninth Party Congress.

HONECKER MEETS WITH CHILEAN SOCIALIST PARTY DELEGATION

LD211736 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1418 GMT 20 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, today received a delegation of the Chilean Socialist Party Central Committee, headed by secretary general Clodomiro Almeyda, for a friendly talk.

Clodomiro Almeyda informed him about the third illegal plenary session of the Chilean Socialist Party Central Committee held recently in Chile. The most important objective of the plenary session had been the further consolidation of the party's organizational unity and ideological cohesion, Clodomiro Almeyda stressed. This was of great significance for the unity of all antifascist and democratic forces in Chile, as well as for the future strengthening of the popular unity as the nucleus of an all-embracing antifascist front in the struggle against the Pinochet dictatorship.

Clodomiro Almeyda, speaking in the name of the Chilean Socialist Party, expressed his gratitude for the active solidarity of the SED and the GDR with the Chilean people.

Erich Honecker briefed his Chilean guests about topical questions related to the policy of the SED and the development of the GDR in the 30th year of its existence. He assured the representatives of the Chilean Socialist Party of the future active support of the SED and all the people of the GDR for the antifascist liberation struggle of the Chilean people.

In an exchange of views on international questions both sides unanimously welcomed the conclusion of the SALT II agreement between the USSR and the United States as a significant success of the world's peace forces and as an important contribution to the security of the peoples.

The SED and the Chilean Socialist Party declared their firm solidarity with the heroic struggle of the Nicaraguan people for freedom, democracy and social progress. They vehemently opposed every form of imperialist interference in Nicaragua.

Erich Honecker and Clodomiro Almeyda reaffirmed their determination to continue the consolidation of the traditionally close relations between the two parties.

The talks, which were attended also by Galo Gomez, deputy secretary general for the Chilean Socialist Party; and by Hermann Axen, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, and Friedel Trappen, deputy chief of the International Relations Department for the SED, passed in an atmosphere of solidarity and alliance.

TISCH HOLDS TALKS WITH DPRK TRADE UNION DELEGATION

LD211325 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1040 GMT 21 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--Delegations of the GDR Trade Union Federation, FDGB, and the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea, led by their respective presidents, Harry Tisch and Kim Pong-chu, met for a friendly talk in Berlin today. Harry Tisch paid tribute to the great successes of the working people of the DPRK in all social fields. He said that the GDR trade unions would stand firmly by the side of the fraternal people and act for a peaceful solution of the Korean problem.

Kim Pong-chu expressed recognition for the support accorded to the struggle of his people and reported about the activities in building socialism in the DPRK. The DPRK ambassador in the GDR, Kim Kuk-hun, was also present during the talk.

GDR-MIDDLE EAST SOLIDARITY WEEK CONCLUDES

AU202047 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 18 Jun 79 p 2 AU

[Summary] Berlin (ADN/ND)--The traditional Middle East Solidarity Week has confirmed yet again the inviolable affiliation with all patriots of that region, "who steadfastly resist the attacks of imperialism, Zionism and reaction." This was stated by Kurt Krueger, secretary general of the GDR Solidarity Committee, in a talk with ADN at the conclusion of Middle East Solidarity Week.

Krueger also announced, among other things, that more than 80 Palestinian children would come to the GDR for a holiday during the summer. "Extensive material support reaches the PLO and the Lebanese patriots by air or boat. These are shipments of urgently needed drugs, foodstuffs and clothes for Palestinian refugees."

Young cadres are given the opportunity to study at GDR training colleges or higher schools. The wounded are treated; in the past year more than 50 patriots were given medical assistance, said Krueger.

DISSIDENT HAVEMANN FINED, TO APPEAL SENTENCE

LD201122 Hamburg DPA in German 1012 GMT 20 Jun 79 LD

[Excerpts] East Berlin--GDR dissident Robert Havemann was fined M10,000 for currency offenses in Fuerstenwalde District Court this morning after a session lasting only 2 hours. Havemann announced that he would appeal against the sentence. He was sentenced for having foreign currency in the West.

Havemann had acted as his own defense at the trial. He called the sentence an "unjust judgment." More than 100 sensation-seekers and a group of sympathizers had gathered outside the court building. They called to him: "Keep up the good work", "the youth is behind you" and "long live Professor Havemann."

During the trial Havemann asked that the case against him be dismissed. It was learned in West Berlin that the reason given by Havemann for his request was that he did not wish "to supply the enemies of the GDR with ammunition." At the same time he asked that the trial, for alleged foreign currency offensives against himself, Stefan Heym and other fellow GDR dissident writers in general should be dismissed.

In letters to Politburo member Kurt Hager and the Spanish and Italian communist parties, Havemann furthermore asked for a return to freedom of expression, as was customary for instance between Lenin and Rosa Luxemburg.

COURT SENTENCES FRG CITIZEN TO PRISON

LD220002 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2148 GMT 21 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--The Karl-Marx-Stadt/North-Central Kreis Court Thursday sentenced FRG citizen Werner Baumgaertel, who has a criminal record, to 1 and 1/2 years imprisonment and to expulsion for crimes under paragraph 213 of the penal code. Baumgaertel deliberately violated the GDR state border. The provocateur was detained by the border security forces while attempting to penetrate illegally into the territory of the GDR.

DEFENSE MINISTER HOFFMANN MEETS YOUNG OFFICERS

AU202043 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 18 Jun 79 p 2 AU

[Summary] Potsdam (ADN)--During a cordial meeting on Saturday in Potsdam, General of the Army Heinz Hoffmann, SED Central Committee Politburo member and minister for national defense, met with more than 100 young officers from the land forces of the National People's Army and with their wives. The deputies of the defense minister Col Gen Heinz Kessler, Lt Gen Fritz Streletz and Col Gen Horst Stechbarth as well as Guenther Jahn, first secretary of the Potsdam Bezirk SED leadership, also participated in the talks.

The advantages of the socialist society become effective to a high degree in the armed forces by the officer's knowledge and skill as well as by their ability to unite with the collective to form a sworn confraternity, Heinz Hoffmann said. Effective work with the soldiers which induces and creates confidence, consolidates the comradely relations among them, creates iron discipline and the willingness even to risk one's life for socialism, requires special love for the officer's pofession and a high sense of responsibility for the people entrusted to him as superior.

"The creative thinking of each officer and his courageous stance for a meaninful military life, which in this way is beautiful and satisfying despite its severeness, will be required even more in the future than now," the minister emphasized.

11TH EVANGELICAL MINISTERS CONGRESS CONCLUDES

AU182120 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 14 Jun 79 p 2 AU

[Summary] The 11th Evangelical Ministers Congress concluded on Wednesday [13 June] in Karl-Marx-Stadt with a statement on the occasion of the 30th GDR anniversary. The statement climaxed in the profession: We have decided for this new state, for the socialist path of our country. We have our home in the GDR.

The document will be conveyed to Hans Seigewasser, state secretary for church questions. In a greetings speech he had paid high tribute to the future-oriented work of this organization during the past 20 years for the social-political commitment of Christians and the church in GDR.

The statement emphasizes: "We have our home in the GDR: because in this state we were able to cooperate in overcoming the manifestations directed against the Christians' conscience: nationalism, racism, fascism. We have our home in the GDR, because this new state represents the historical alternative to imperialism."

"In combining the teachings of history and the recognitions gained on the path of Christendom, we have helped in creating the basis for the historically new cooperation between Christians and Marxists, which enabled us to find our position in support of the policy of peace and social justice and to use our possibilities for international solidarity."

It is stressed that the GDR "takes a convincing stance for disarmament and detente and is a state in which people cooperate for humane goals in an equal and respected way and strive to live for each other."

Deba Wieland, vice president of the GDR Peace Council, in a plenary speech paid tribute to the effective commitment of Christians and churches in the GDR for peace and disarmament and stressed their active participation in actions of the World Council of Churches and other international organizations.

BRIEFS

CONGO COMMITTEE ON GDR ANNIVERSARY--A committee for the commemoration of the 30th anniversary of the GDR has been formed in Brazzaville, the capital of the People's Republic of Congo. Florent Tsiba, minister of information, posts and telecommunication and Congolese Labor Party (PCT) Central Committee Politburo member, took the chairmanship. At the constituent meeting which was attended by many personalities of public life, Florent Tsiba read a greetings message by Denis Sassou-Nguesso, chairman of the PCT Central Committee and president of the People's Republic of Congo. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 16-17 Jun 79 p 7 AU]

MOZAMBIQUE-GDR FRIENDSHIP COMMITTEE--A committee of friendship and solidarity with the GDR has been founded in Mozambique on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the GDR. Its chairman is Jose Moiane, Central Committee member and first secretary of the FRELIMO party provincial leadership of Maputo and governor of Maputo province. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 13 Jun 79 p 1 AU]

PAPER COMMENTS ON JANOS KADAR VISIT TO BULGARIA

LD212048 Budapest MTI English 1716 GMT 21 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, June 21 (MTI)--"Regular meetings between leaders of the fraternal parties, between the socialist countries' statesmen are already becoming a tradition. The identity of goals makes it necessary for them to inform each other about the particular methods of running socialist economy of forming socialist society, to exchange their experiences and to jointly review the world's events. Recently Sofia was the scene of such cordial and friendly discussions of "constructive spirit", writes ESTI HIRLAP, a Budapest afternoon paper, in its Thursday editions commenting on the visit of the Janos Kadar-led Hungarian party and government delegation to Bulgaria.

The Budapest paper points out that Janos Kadar and Todor Zhivkov reviewed the two fraternal states' economic and technical-scientific cooperation in the first place, and the parties noted with satisfaction that bilateral trade had been developing dynamically in the recent years and they had successfully met the production specialization and cooperation agreement stipulations.

"The official discussions, the talks of government heads and experts at Sofia's Boyana residence have brought into the focus of attention several so far untapped possibilities. Hungary and Bulgaria--apart from realizing common short-and medium-range programs--have set the objective of massively broadening and deepening economic relations till 1990. These extensive plans harmonize with the CMEA target program, and--it is unnecessary to emphasize--with the interests of both peoples'", writes ESTI HIRLAP.

"Janos Kadar's visit to Bulgaria coincided with the signing of SALT II, with the Vienna talks of Leonid Brezhnev and Jimmy Carter. It goes without saying that the participants of the Hungarian-Bulgarian summit noticed with particular emphasis the signing of the treaty, a milestone in the relations of the Soviet Union and the United States, the prospects of detente and the importance of disarmament", writes the Budapest paper. Then ESTI HIRLAP calls attention to the fact that at the friendship rally in Sofia Janos Kadar and Todor Zhivkov hailed SALT II and took stand in favour of continuing the policy of detente and its extension also to the military sphere.

"The Hungarian and Bulgarian statesmen discussed other phenomena of the international stage as well, among other things the foreign policy of the Chinese leaders..." The daily goes on citing Janos Kadar's words: "Our party and government desire that China should follow the road of socialism, normalize its relations with its neighbours and that China's people can enjoy in peace the fruits of their labour... Our country and people highly appreciate the sober, responsible and consistently constructive attitude of the Soviet Union, as well as its initiatives to restore good-neighbourly relations with China."

The paper emphasizes in conclusion: "The contacts of Budapest and Sofia are not recent. The visit of the Hungarian party and government delegation will surely help further strengthen the bonds of friendship, fraternity and cooperation to the benefit of both peoples and the whole of the socialist community."

PRESS VIEWS POPE'S VISIT TO POLAND, CHURCH-STATE RELATIONS

LD210852 Budapest in English to Europe 2100 GMT 19 Jun 79 LD

[Text] The Hungarian press has a number of articles on the recent visit by Pope John Paul II to Poland, his homeland. The [word indistinct] magazine MAGYARORSZAG carried a fullpage review and the Hungarian Catholic weekly UJ EMBER has a series by its special correspondent. MAGYAR NEMZET the daily of the PPF has an article by the paper's editor in chief. Peter Ipper discusses the article in MAGYAR NEMZET:

Pope John Paul II referred to his visit to Poland as a pilgrimage, but as was expected, he stepped over the dividing line between religion and politics in his speeches. He did this despite the fact that division of these two (?spheres) is of importance to (?insure) the development of positive relations between the state and the church. This was also expressed on the first day of the pope's visit to Poland when he was received by Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR, when the pope and Gierek expressed their conviction that there was a real possibility of further developing relations between the state and the church.

The chance for any dialog between (?Marxists) and believers was often voiced by the pope during his 9-day visit. However, this dialog can only be successful if both concerned see possibilities of joint action in the knowledge of their basic differences. If the pope was thinking of a dialog with the recognition of the realities of our age and with the acknowledgement of the dangers threatening peace--(?and let us face the truth)--then his words served the cause of detente. This, however, must also become evident in the policy pursued by the Vatican.

The editor in chief of MAGYAR NEMZET pointed out that this was the first time that the head of the Roman Catholic Church visited a socialist country. The Polish state and church did everything in their power to ensure the success of the visit. At the same time, the Western press endeavored to be (?awkward), to distort the facts and interpreted certain statements made by the pope to [word indistinct]. However, even the Western press had to acknowledge that the success of the pope's visit was equally due to the endeavors of the state and the church.

The final achievement of the visit despite certain political references made by the pope, showed that there is a possibility for further developing cooperation. In our changing world the church also changes and this must determine the stand of the Vatican concerning the situation of the church in the socialist countries. And as far as the socialist state is concerned, it must again be clarified that although no compromise can be allowed by the state regarding the basic issues of its social system, united action can provide vast opportunities for everyone concerned.

POLISH MILITARY DELEGATION VISITS HUNGARIAN ARMY FACILITIES

LD220304 Budapest MTI in English 1736 GMT 21 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, June 21 (MTI)--Headed by Deputy Minister Colonel-General Wlodzimierz Sawczuk, political group chief of the Polish People's Army, a Polish military delegation is currently in Hungary on an official, friendly visit at the invitation of Hungarian Deputy Minister Brigadier General Ferenc Karpati, political group chief of the Hungarian People's Army.

The Polish military delegation was received Thursay in Budapest by Mihaly Korom, secretary of the Central Committee of the Ungarian socialist workers' party. Also present at the meeting were Sandor Racz, department-head of the HSWP Central Committee, Brigadier General Ferenc Karpati, Brigadier General Dezso Papp, first secretary of the People's Army Committee of the HSWP. The meeting was attended also by Tadeusz Peitrzak, Polish ambassador to Budapest.

During the day the visiting delegation was also received by Army General Lajos Czinege, Hungarian defence minister.

During its stay in Hungary, the Polish military delegation is to study the training and educational work in the Hungarian People's Army, life of soldiers and the work of industrial and agricultural establishments.

HUNGARIAN-SPANISH JOINT COOPERATION COMMISSION HOLDS MEETING

LD212252 Budapest MTI in English 1742 GMT 21 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, June 21 (MTI)--The Hungarian-Spanish Joint Commission for Economic Cooperation held a session between June 19 and 21 in Budapest. The deliberations were led by Tibor Antalpeter, department-head of the Hungarian Foreign Trade Ministry, and Jose Antonio Lopez Zaton, senior official of the Spanish Foreign Ministry. The joint commission established that goods exchange traffic between Hungary and Spain was developing and totalled 50 million dollars last year. However, the scope before the two-way trade was much bigger. It was pointed out at the meeting that mutual interest was being shown towards cooperation in chemical, pharmaceutical industries and in different sectors of machine engineering, as well as in vehicle production, agriculture, food processing and light industry.

During its stay here, the Spanish delegation visited the Ganz-mavag factory in Budapest. It conducted round-table discussions with leaders of some Hungarian industrial and foreign trade enterprises interested in business with Spain.

A protocol was signed about the session of the joint commission on Thursday.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY S. AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS LEADER

Budapest Press Conference

LD210916 Budapest MTI in English 1103 GMT 20 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, 19 June (MTI)--Oliver Tambo, vice-president of the African National Congress (ANC) who is conducting talks currently in Hungary at the head of a delegation of the South African Liberation Movement about chances to intensify cooperation between the ANC and the Hungarian Solidarity Committee, held a press conference on Tuesday. With reference to the widening armed resistance against the apartheid regime of South Africa, he explained that the possibility for a peaceful settlement in this part of Africa is becoming from small to smaller, the more so because contradiction between the masses in battle for liberty and the apartheid fascist regime and their imperialist supporters is getting sharper from each month to the next.

He called to mind that the South African regime has recently increased its bombings against Angola under the pretext that they are trying to destroy the SWAPO bases. In reality these attacks are hitting the civil population of Angola.

The ANC president pointed out: The government in Rhodesia will do everything to slow down the progress of the rising revolution. This end was served in the recent past by elections in the wake of which the puppet government of Bishop Muzorewa took over the rule in the country. In effect the future of the Muzorewa system is questionable. They could only get a seat among the old holders of power because they assumed to save the apartheid, exploiting and bloodsucker rule of the white minority population. Similar are the goals of the South African regime which are designed to create isolated territorial and administrative units on a tribal basis, thus trying to divide the people of South Africa in their fight for liberty. Such imperialist attempts to slow down the progress of revolution are noticeable in the whole of South Africa. But the people unanimously reject all these so-called bantustan programs, the puppet governments forced upon them and regard Muzorewa and fellows as partisans of the fascist regime in Rhodesia.

In Budapest--the ANC president imparted--we have conducted talks with Istvaan Sarlos, general secretary of the Patriotic People's Front and with Sandor Haraszti, chairman of the Hungarian Solidarity Committee. We are pleased to convey the gratitude of our movement's leaders and members and their appreciation for the support that Hungary has provided for the people of South Africa in their fight for freedom.

Visit Ends 20 June

LD210918 Budapest MTI in English 1138 GMT 20 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, June 20 (MTI)--The delegation of the African National Congress, led by President Oliver Tambo, which visited Hungary at the invitation of the Hungarian Solidarity Committee, left Budapest on Wednesday. They gave extensive information about the situation in Africa's southern region and about the future tasks facing the South African Liberation Movement. During their talks with leaders of the Hungarian Solidarity Committee, timely tasks lying ahead of the two movements and questions of cooperation were discussed.

While in Hungary, the delegation was received by Istvan Sarlos, member of the HSWP Political Committee, secretary-general of the Patriotic People's Front, and by Deputy Foreign Minister Robert Garai.

CUBAN SUGAR INDUSTRY MINISTER ENDS VISIT

LD210925 Budapest MTI in English 1140 GMT 20 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, June 20, (MTI)--Marcos Lage Coello, Cuban minister of sugar industry, left Budapest Wednesday [20 June].

He conducted talks with Pal Romany, minister of agriculture and food, and with leading officials from the National Planning Office, the Ministry of Metallurgy and Machine Industry and the Ministry of Foreign Trade about questions of the two countries' cooperation in the sugar and machine industries. He was also received by Vice-Premier Gyula Szeker.

SARLOS ATTENDS FINNISH AMBASSADOR'S RECEPTION

LD210910 Budapest MTI in English 1020 GMT 19 Jun 79 LD

[Excerpts] Budapest, 19 June (MTI)--Finland's 300 delegates of 13 towns visiting in Hungary on occasion of the 5th Finno-Hungarian Friendship Week, met with leaders of their sister towns at a conference Tuesday in Budapest.

In honour of the delegation, Ambassador Kaarlo Yrjoe-Koskinen of the Republic of Finland gave a reception Tuesday at his Budapest residence. Present among other notabilities, was Istvan Sarlos, member of the HSWP Political Committee, general secretary of the National Council of the Patriotic People's Front.

FINANCE MINISTER ADDRESSES NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

LD211058 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 14 Jun 79 LD

[Text] It was precisely at 1000 that Janos Peter, deputy president of the National Assembly, opened the summer session of our supreme legislative today. The deputies paid homage to the memory of their deceased colleague, Sandor Belak, and then verified the mandates of Miklos Ovari and Gyorgy Vegh, who were elected in Sunday's by-elections.

Then the National Assembly heard Lajos Faluvegi's report on the implementation of last year's budget. The exposition by the minister of finance began with the evaluation of economic work in 1978:

[Faluvegi--begin recording] In 1978 growth was somewhat slower than had been intended and national income increased by only 4 percent. This, however, did not go hand in hand with an increase in efficiency and with the desired proportional changes in distribution. Imports, instead of decreasing as planned, increased. Accumulation was greater than we had planned. We spent more on investments than the plan for the year had stipulated by 15 billion forints. This exceeds our current economic possibilities. Under the influence of the investment process which began in earlier years, the stock of unfinished investments is very high. There are many investment projects underway simultaneously which the organizations responsible for them can deal with only slowly and by fragmenting their resources. For that reason investments are completed much too slowly and this is a well-known cause of losses.

The accumulation of resources was unusually high. The main reason for this was that the enterprises and cooperatives had prepared for a larger volume of production than was eventually justified by the volume of sales, particularly as regards the export markets.

Consumption by the population in 1978 increased by 3 percent. Although consumption remained by and large within the planned framework, internal consumption in its entirety grew much more rapidly than the national income. Since a proportion of consumption at home was not covered by home production, this had to be supplemented from imports. This way, however, it was possible to insure--and this must not be forgotten--that home production remained continuous and steady.

This was not interrupted either by shortages of materials or energy, even though the supply of certain parts and components was insufficient. Supplies to the population were also balanced, though the shortages as regards to choice were not reduced to any great extent. Naturally, securing uninterrupted supplies for the population, despite the growing accumulation and consumption, required increasing economic financial efforts on our behalf.

In order to improve our balance, we would need rapidly increasing exports while decreasing the rate at which imports increase and, what is more, the volume of imports should temporarily increase. [end recording]

Next Faluvegi said that the improvement of our foreign trade balance, which is our most important current economic task, has internal and external conditions. As regards the latter, while it is perfectly true that the lengthy recession in the capitalist world creates difficulties for us in marketing our products, and also that at times we suffer discrimination from countries and groups of countries, we must not ignore the fact that in many cases the fault lies with us, that is with our products. They are not sufficiently attractive, modern, or marketable. The task is to reshape the production structure. Let us hear Lajos Faluvegi's words on the implementation of this task:

[Faluvegi--begin recording] There are certain initial successes in the sphere of the modernization of the production structure. The pharmaceuticals industry has stopped the production of a number of unprofitable lines and begun the manufacture of other, more up-to-date products, several of them based on its own researches, and is doing this in an economical manner. The proportion of modern concrete and reinforced concrete has increased in the construction industry and choice is being widened in the ceramics industry. Our enterprises participate in the international division of labor with an increasing number of computers, parts and components. In agriculture the sowing area of sunflowers for the market increased by more than 10 percent, the yield by 20 percent, and the convertible currency deriving from this source has doubled in the past 2 years. The trouble is that these changes are not sufficiently widespread and are not being carried out rapidly.

Unfortunately technical modernization is all too often still not sufficiently efficient. The installations are functioning at too high a cost or the product made with them is not sufficiently up-to-date, and consequently cannot be sold at a high price. These enterprises become part of the range of unprofitable enterprises. I mention as an example that almost 20 percent of engineering enterprises failed to reach even half of the average industrial profitability. One third of the enterprises in the clothing industry achieve very low profits and, of them, one sixth make no contribution at all to our social income. Many enterprises fail to appreciate the importance of restructuring production. The primary responsibility for this lies with economic direction and regulation, because of their failure to create sufficiently strict conditions in economic life and to make the enterprises appreciate the strict, urgent circumstances for production, marketing and development. By now it is clear to everyone that subventions from the budget, while they can create favorable financial circumstances for the enterprises, cannot be regarded as favorable from the point of view of the economy because they preserve and make permanent the unprofitable, outdated production structure of the enterprise. For that reason we want to facilitate and motivate the changing of the structure of production by central measures as well. [end recording]

The reshaping of the production structure is one way of improving the foreign trade balance. The other way is saving:

[Faluvegi--begin recording] The tasks connected with energy conservation and the related rationalization cannot be postponed. During the past decade sooner or later every country has turned its attention to the problem of the energy supply. It is a well-known fact that our domestic production of energy carriers and electricity does not cover our requirements. Our country imports both energy carriers and electricity and, naturally, at a constantly rising price these days.

Despite th .s, in 1978 our consumption of electric energy increased more rapidly than the planned 6 percent, by more than 8 percent. The fact that the consumption of energy is increasing is a natural concomitant of the automization of production--which is slow enough in our country--as well as of the industrialization of agricultural production and of construction, the mechanization of households and the spread of motoring. Naturally, these things cannot and must not be stopped but the effect on energy consumption can be counterbalanced by the better utilization of energy.

We must also point out the cases where energy is used wastefully and must work out ways of conserving energy in more detail. One of the most important measures is that energy users should receive energy and energy carriers at a realistic price so that they should appreciate the real costs and the importance of energy conservation for us. It was this that justified the raising of the price of gasoline a few days ago! The direction and rate of exploring energy carriers at home and of creating capacities for the production of energy carriers are aspects of our development policy on the agenda. [end recording]

The concluding part of the report by the minister of finance dealt primarily with the tasks for the future:

[Faluvegi--begin recording] The preparations for the sixth 5-year plan are underway and the development of the system of prices and regulators, which will make the economic circumstances determining the behavior of the enterprises more realistic in the coming plan period, is also underway. These will convey the greater requirements better. Prices at home will approximate better the price proportions in the world market; differences in the profits achieved by various enterprises will express genuine differences in efficiency to a much greater extent than before. The scope for expanding the profitable areas will expand but this must be accompanied by a contraction in the noneconomical activities. It must be noted that these changes cannot leave consumer prices unaffected either. One of the determinants of our production structure is the composition of domestic consumption. For that reason it is imperative that price proportions more in line with cost inputs should exert an influence, affecting changes in the consumption structure in a favorable direction.

Thus, dear comrade deputies, there are plenty of tasks before us. It will require the united, deliberate, conscious and hard work of our directing organs, enterprises and population to effect the desired scale of improvement in performance and results in our economy and through these in our economic balance. With this as the most important lesson of our economic activity during the last year, I ask the esteemed National Assembly to debate and approve the draft bill on our economic activity last year. [end recording]

GIEREK RECEIVES USSR'S ARKHIPOV 21 JUNE

LD212141 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 21 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Edward Gierek, first secretary of the Party Central Committee, today received Ivan Arkhipov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, who is visiting Poland. The meeting was attended by Jan Szydlak. During the conversation, key trends in deepening overall cooperation between Poland and the Soviet Union were discussed, particularly in the economic, scientific and technical fields. It was stressed that cooperation is essential for the economic development of the two countries in the interests of Polish and Soviet peoples and contributes toward the realization of CEMA socialist integration. Soviet Ambassador Boris Aristov was present at the meeting.

Ivan Arkhipov heads a Soviet delegation which arrived today at the invitation of the Polish Government to take part in ceremonies marking the 30th anniversary of the construction of the Lenin steelworks.

SZYDLAK, ROMANIA'S FAZEKAS BEGIN ECONOMIC COOPERATION SESSION

LD210900 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 20 Jun 79 LD

[Text] The 13th session of the Polish-Romanian Commission for Economic Cooperation began in Warsaw today. The Polish delegation is being led by Jan Szydlak, deputy premier and member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo, and the Romanian delegation by Anos Fazekas, member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and Deputy Prime minister. The state of present economic cooperation between Poland and Romania, and particularly the implementation of the decisions of the previous, 12th, session are being discussed.

The commission will also map out further trends in the development of economic cooperation between the two countries. Key importance is being attached to problems concerning long-term cooperation in electro-engineering and chemical industries, and also to mutual deliveries of raw materials.

GIEREK VISITS POZNAN INTERNATIONAL FAIR

LD182045 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 18 Jun 79 LD

[Excerpts] Edward Gierek, first secretary of the party Central Committee, today visited the 51st Poznan International Fair. Edward Gierek was accompanied by Deputy Premier Tadeusz Wrzaszczyk, chairman of the Planning Commission of the Council of Ministers; Zdzislaw Kurowski, head of the Central Committee light industry, Commerce and Consumption Department; and Prof Pavel Bozyk, head of the first secretary's team of scientific advisers. After the guests were welcomed by the host of Poznan International Fair, Jerzy Olszewski, minister of foreign trade and maritime economy, and administrators of Poznan Voivodship, they started their tour by visiting the Polish exhibit.

They paid particular interest to Poland's opportunities in exports. Edward Gierek also took interest in the exhibition of electronic equipment for general use. The first secretary of the party Central Committee also visited the Polish mining industry stand. The importance of our mining industry is growing constantly in our economic development plans due to the growing world shortage of fuels and energy. Having toured other Polish stands, Edward Gierek visited the special "Poland and CEMA" exhibit which illustrates the advantages and results of socialist integration.

The issues of fraternal cooperation, coproduction and specialization were also mentioned when Edward Gierek met the exhibitors in the Soviet, GDR and Czechoslovak pavilions. Cordially greeted by crowds of visitors to the fair, Edward Gierek also visited the British, Italian, U.S., French and FRG pavilions. In concluding his visit, the first secretary of the Party Central Committee met the executive of the Paryy Voivodship Committee in Poznan.

MOTOR VEHICLE ACCORD SIGNED WITH FIAT, GIEREK RECEIVES FIAT PRESIDENT

Signing of Cooperation Accord

AU202158 Warsaw GLOS PRACY in Polish 19 Jun 79 p 1 AU

[Text] The Polmot Motor Vehicle Goreign Trade Agency and the Italian firm of Fiat signed in Poznan on 18 June an accord detailing the principles and lines of further cooperation in the area of motor vehicles. The accord provides for a more developed form of cooperation based on the principle of balanced mutual supplies and on a more extensive production and trade rationalization and integration. As of 1981, the Bielsko-Biala small car plant will begin the production of a new small car, called Zero, from Italian and Polish components. This will extend the range of the car models sold on the Polish market. The accord also provide for possible supplies from Italy to Poland of Fiat cars equipped with the engines not produced in Poland.

Gierek Meeting with Agnelli

LD182046 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 18 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Today Edward Gierek received Giovanni Agnelli, president of Fiat, who is visiting the Poznan Fair. They reviewed the present state of cooperation between the Polish motor industry and the Fiat firm. They also discussed future directions in developing this cooperation against the background of the agreement signed today between the Polish motor industry and Fiat on industrial and commercial cooperation.

GOVERNMENT PRESIDIUM REVIEWS KATOWICE DEVELOPMENT

LD152332 Warsaw PAP in English 1706 GMT 15 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 15 June--The Government Presidium examined and approved today the directions of spatial development of the Katowice Voivodship. Emphasis was laid on the the restoration and appropriate development of natural environment by means of numerous big-scale technical ventures and various forms of protection and preventive measures.

The session also examined questions connected with increasing discipline in the realization of agreements concluded by economic organizations and production plants and concerning material and technical supplies as well as cooperation issues.

The Government Presidium approved a draft decree of the Council of Ministers concerning professional specialization of engineers which had been prepared in cooperation with the main technical organization (NOT). The document comes as a realization of the resolutions of the PUWP CC 12th Plenum.

CPCZ'S KEMPNY ENDS VISIT 21 JUNE

AU211927 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1810 GMT 21 Jun 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 21/6/1979--Josef Kempny, member of the Presidium, secretary of the CC of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia who paid a visit to Romania at the invitation of the CC of the RCP left Bucharest on Thursday afternoon for his country.

During his Romanian visit, Josef Kempny had talks with Iosif Banc, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, chairman of the Central Council of Workers' Control of the Economic and Social Activity. The ascendent course of the relations between the two parties, peoples and countries was underlined with satisfaction during talks which took place in a warm, friendly atmosphere. At the same time, the reciprocal wish to further develop and deepen the relations between Romania and Czechoslovakia on multiple planes was expressed.

ANDREI, BURTICA CONFER WITH FRENCH FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER

AU211930 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1815 GMT 21 Jun 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 21/6/1979--Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs of Romania, had an interview on Thursday with Jean-Francois Deniau, minister of external trade of France, now in Bucharest for the tenth session of the Romanian-French Joint Government Economic, Scientific and Technical Commission.

The same day, Cornel Burtica, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation of Romania, had an interview with Jean-Francois Deniau, minister of external trade of France.

Aspects and specific ways of increasing the volume of commercial (?exchanges), of deepening and diversifying the collaboration and cooperation in the economic, technical, scientific and other fields of mutual interest between Romania and France were approached during the interview, in keeping with the agreements reached by Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Valery Giscard d'Estaing.

ANDREI RECEIVES SRI LANKA MINISTER JAYEWICKREME

AU211933 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1823 GMT 21 Jun 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 21/6/1979--On June 21, Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs of Romania, had an interview with Montague Jayewickreme, minister of public administration, rural development, pension system and staff training of Sri Lanka.

Aspects of the development of the bilateral relations between Romania and Sri Lanka as well as international questions of mutual interest were approached during the talk.

DASCALESCU RECEIVES SWAPO'S NUJOMA 21 JUNE

AU211937 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1820 GMT 21 Jun 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 21/6/1979--Constantin Dascalescu, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, met at the CC of the RCP on June 21 with Sam Nujoma, president of the South West African People's Organization, SWAPO, now paying a visit of friendship to Romania at head of a delegation. Information and views were exchanged on the activity and current preoccupations of the RCP and SWAPO.

ROMANIA-USSR CULTURAL COOPERATION COMMISSION ENDS SESSION IN MOSCOW

AU211935 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1800 GMT 21 Jun 79 AU

[Text] Moscow AGERPRES 21/6/1979--The first session of the Romanian-Soviet Joint Government Commission of Cultural Collaboration concluded in Moscow.

Problems concerning the deepening of the bilateral cultural relations were analyzed during the session. The stage of the bilateral collaboration in publishing and threatrical activity was examined and measures for amplifying and improving it were convenanted. The Romanian and Soviet publishing houses will continue, on a reciprocal basis, translating and printing the most valuable works of the classical and contemporary literature of the two countries concurrently with initiating actions for a better popularization and mutual acquaintance of literary values. The commission also made recommendations for a more intense popularization and reciprocal knowledge of the dramatic creation and the achievements of performing and stage art. Emphasis was placed on the special significance of complex actions envisaged for this year was like the "Days of Romanian Culture" in the USSR to mark the 35th anniversary of Romania's liberation from fascist domination and the "Days of Russian and Soviet Culture" in Romania observing the 62nd anniversary of the great October Socialist Revolution.

At the end of the proceedings, the Chairmen for the two countries of the commission. Miu Dobrescu, Chairman of the Council of Socialist Education and Culture of Romania, and Petr Demichev, Minister of Culture of the USSR, signed the protocol of the session.

LUMEA INTERVIEWS CYPRUS PRESIDENT ON FORTHCOMING VISIT

AU211940 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1730 GMT 21 Jun 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 21/6/1979--I am looking forward to the visit to Romania and the talks with President Nicolae Ceausescu with deep interest and great pleasure, said Spiros Kiprianou in an interview to the editor of "LUMEA", Romanian weekly for foreign affairs. In the interview, printed by the Romanian weekly in its June 21 issue, the Cypriot president also referred to the present stage of the Romanian-Cypriot relations and the prospects of extending them in the context of his forthcoming visit to Romania.

I think, President Kiprianou said, that the relations between Cyprus and Romania are very good in all fields: economic, political and cultural. Naturally, there are always possibilities to extend bilateral relations. We are prepared to make everything possible to further widen our relations. I hope that my visit to Romania, to which I am looking forward with great pleasure, will make an ever more important contribution to strengthening the links of friendship and the relations between our two countries. I am very glad thinking I shall meet President Nicolae Ceausescu, a most distinguished political personality, with whom I wish to discuss problems related to the relations between Romania and Cyprus. I am glad to visit Romania because this will be my first opportunity to contact the Romanian people.

Here in Cyprus, President Kiprianou further said, we have most sincere feelings of friendship, I would even say gratitude for Romania's position toward the Cypriot People. It is a stand of faithful attachment to the UN principles.

ROMANIA LIBERA ON RESUMPTION OF INTER-CYPRIOT TALKS

AU181045 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0920 GMT 18 Jun 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 18/6/1979--Romania is highly appreciative of the resumption of the Hellenic-Turkish dialogue, "ROMANIA LIBERA" underlines on June 18 in a commentary devoted to the current inter-communal negotiations in Cyprus' capital city. She is constantly declaring for [a] solution by way of negotiations between the two communities, of the Cypriot problem grounded on the observance of independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Cyprus, on guaranteeing the peaceful coexistence and the cooperation between the two communities.

The just solving of the Cyprus problem would lead to the elimination of serious sources of tension and conflict and would have a favourable influence on the improvement and expansion of the collaboration and friendship relations among all states of this region. The active support granted by Romania for the political settlement of the Cypriot problem derives from her high-principled stand regarding the peaceful settlement of the disputes among states. Romania considers at the same time, that the joint interest of the two communities to peacefully cooperate and collaborate within the same independent and sovereign state is far more important than the conjunctural divergencies.

Romania's solidarity with the cause of the Cypriot people, the Bucharest newspaper mentions, finds expression in numerous declarations of President Nicolae Ceausescu, in documents of the R.C.P. and Romanian state, in stand expressed at the United Nations and in other international organizations. Sharing the conviction that the Cyprus issue, just as, in fact, any state of conflict, can be solved at the negotiations table, Romania expresses her hope that the current efforts of the two communities are apt to mark a fresh step on the road of settling the Cyprus issue as a whole, in conformity with the interests of the Cypriot people, with the cause of peace and collaboration in Europe and the world over.

The current inter-community negotiations in Nicosia, "ROMANIA LIBERA" concludes, account for an important moment whose concrete results should meet the legitimate aspirations of the two communities on the island to live in peace and collaboration in an independent and united state, which would mean a contribution to the cause of peace and collaboration in the Balkans, in the Mediterranean, and in general, to the improvement of the international political climate.

HUSAK, STROUGAL THANK CEAUSESCU, VERDET FOR CONGRATULATIONS

AU181138 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 16 Jun 79 p 5 AU

[Message of thanks from CSSR President Gustav Husak and Premier Lubomir Strougal to Nicolae Ceausescu and Ilie Verdet on the latter's greeting on the CSSR's 34th liberation anniversary--date of message not given]

[Text] To Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania,

To Comrade Ilie Verdet, prime minister of the government of the Socialist Republic of Romania,

Esteemed comrades,

Allow us to express heartfelt gratitude for the comradely greetings and cordial congratulations extended to us on the 34th anniversary of Czechoslovakia's liberation by the Soviet Army.

We share your conviction that traditional relations of friendship and comprehensive cooperation between the CPCZ and the RCP and between our countries will continuously deepen and expand in all fields, to the benefit of the Czechoslovak and Romanian peoples and in the interests of the unity and friendship between our socialist countries and of the cause of socialism, peace and progress throughout the world.

We take this opportunity to extend to you and all the Romanian people wishes for many new successes in building socialism in your country.

[Signed] Gustav Husak, CPCZ secretary general and CSSR president.

Lubomir Strougal, chairman of the CSSR Federal Government.

TU REPRESENTATIVE ADDRESSES ILO CONFERENCE IN GENEVA

AU182047 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1820 GMT 18 Jun 79 AU

[Text] Geneva, AGERPRES, 18/6/1979--At the 65th International Labour Conference in Geneva, Cornelia Filipas, secretary of the Central Council of the General Trade Union Confederation of Romania [GTUCR], underlined that ILO should intensify the efforts and activities for the building of a new international economic order.

In her address, the speaker highlighted Romania's contribution, the personal contribution made by the Romanian head of state, Nicolae Ceausescu, to the establishment of a new economic and political order in the world, to the observance of the principles of respect for national independence and sovereignty, equal rights, non-interference in domestic affairs, the inalienable right of every people to establish its own development according to the specific national conditions.

In her address, the GTUCR delegate said that ILO should support to a greater extent the adoption of measures meant to eliminate social inequalities and any form of discrimination, to secure equal, real and effective rights to work, instruction, education and culture. ILO (?should) draw up programmes for a broad international cooperation able to help the countries, particularly the developing ones, to carry through their objectives of economic and social development, Cornelia Filipas said.

ROMANIA LIBERA COMMENTS FAVORABLY ON COLOMBO NONALINED MEETING

AU182041 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1730 GMT 18 Jun 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 18/6/1979--It is to be expected, daily "ROMANIA LIBERA" considers, that on the basis of what has been established recently at the preparations for the Havana summit conference will be intensified with the elaboration of the main documents and the accentuation of the efforts for it to account for a new, important stage in the attainment of the targets of the non-aligned countries' movement and of the developing countries. [sentence as received]

Summing up the Colombo reunion, in which Romania participated as an invited guest, the newspaper notes in a commentary printed on June 18: This meeting meant a reaffirmation of the idea of unity and solidarity of the developing countries in the struggle for new inter-state relations and against the policy of strength, against military blocs and the division of the world and international organizations into spheres of influence.

One can speak of a new manifestation of identity of the non-aligned countries' movement in this fight for the attainment of its fundamental goals, which are also the targets of all those standing today in defence of national independence and working for the building of a new international economic and political order. The actual participation of the new independent states, of the small and medium-sized, countries of all developing countries in the international decision-making, in influence in the positive general course of international life, is not possible without the solidarity of all those concerned, without starting concrete actions, without repelling any violation of the principles of independence and non-intervention in the internal affairs. True, differences of views were and will still be manifest, yet they are natural given that the non-aligned movement embraces a variety of states, with differing systems, historical and geographic conditions, the paper shows. But what is essential is that all non-aligned countries should act for overcoming these differences of views, for strengthening their collaboration and unity. As a matter of fact, in the activity of the nonaligned countries, in the affirmation of the activity of the non-aligned countries, an ever more important role is played by the blending of the observance of the participants' diversity with rejecting the immixture in internal affairs, the policy of force and the fai accompli.

Referring to the fact that both the final communique and the economic document multilaterally and concretely approach fundamental aspects of the current international situation, the newspaper highlights the necessity that the Havana summit meeting make final and materialize the ideas advanced, ensuring the growing role and the participation of the movement in the settlement of the current international problems.

These are objectives for [which] Romania untiringly campaigns in her foreign policy and which also mean the basis of her participation as permanent invitee in the activity of the movement of the non-aligned countries. The idea is thus pregnantly affirmed that underlying the solidarity of the developing countries are the positions and way of action of the states for the affirmation of the new international relations.

Romania, which attaches special importance to the activity of the non-aligned countries, with a view to democratizing the international relations and establishing constructive collaboration among all states, will ever more closely collaborate, in adequate forms, with this movement, with all advanced forces, for a world peace and justice.

BRIEFS

GUINEAN DELEGATION ARRIVES--A government delegation from Equatorial Guinea including Health Minister Ondo Obiang Alogo and Bank Governor Ondo Mane Ondo Avang arrived in Bucharest 9 June for talks on developing trade exchange and economic cooperation between the two countries. First Deputy Minister of Foriegn Trade M. Nicolae and Vice Chairman of the Romanian Foreign Trade Bank Emilian Mihai welcomed the delegation at the airport. [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 10 Jun 79 p 5 AU]

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY DESAI-LED INDIAN DELEGATION

21 June Departure

LD210954 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0825 GMT 21 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Pula--Morarji Desai, prime minister of the Indian Republic, who has been on an official and friendly visit to Yugoslavia since Monday, left our country this morning at about 0900. The eminent guest was seen off at Pula airport by Branislav Ikonic, vice president of the Federal Executive Council; Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs; Petar Flekovic, president of the Executive Council of the Croatian Assembly; Metod Rotar, federal secretary for foreign trade; Andjelko Balzevic, SFRY ambassador to India; and others.

A little after 0700 this morning, Prime Minister Desai exchanged greetings in Brioni with Berislav Badurina, chef de cabinet of the president of the republic, and with other officials who took part in the Yugoslav-Indian talks. Numerous citizens and tourists gave a warm welcome to the eminent Indian guest, members of his entourage and the Yugoslav officials who accompanied him to the airport, on the way through Pula. Josip Kolic, president of the Pula Municipal Assembly, was also in the sendoff party.

Desai Cable to Tito

LD211900 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1607 GMT 21 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Indian Prime Minister Morarji Desai has sent President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito the following telegram:

"Taking leave of Your Excellency and leaving your beautiful and friendly country, I wish to express my deep gratitude for your kindness and attention and for the warm hospitality which you extended to us.

"I am leaving with the knowledge that our views on the major problems facing today's world are similar and it makes me happy in advance to know that I will work together with you in Havana in September.

"I have derived much pleasure and benefit from our sincere and cordial talks, and it gives me great pleasure that we think in a similar manner.

"Please accept my warm fraternal greetings."

Joint Communique

LD211510 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1154 GMT 21 Jun 79 LD

["Joint Communique on the Visit to the SFRY from 18 to 21 June 1979 by Morarji Desai, prime minister of the Indian Republic"--TANJUG headline]

[Text] Morarji Desai, prime minister of the Indian Republic, paid an official and friendly visit to Yugoslavia from 18 to 21 June, 1979, at the invitation of Josip Broz Tito, president of the SFRY, and of Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council. Prime Minister Desai was accompanied by Atal Bihari Vajpayee, minister of external affairs of the Indian Republic.

In exhaustive talks President Tito and Prime Minister Morarji Desai examined the development of bilateral relations, key international problems, and issues connected with the conference of heads of state and government of the nonalined countries in Havana.

Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, and Prime Minister Morarji Desai accomplished an exchange of opinions on the topical international situation and on the further promotion of bilateral cooperation.

Prime Minister Morarji Desai and the members of his delegation laid a wreath on the Monument to the Unknown Hero on Avala.

At a special session in full complement the Belgrade City Assembly awarded the Indian Prime Minister the gold medallion of the city of Belgrade as a token of recognition of his personal contribution to the promotion of Yugoslav-Indian friendship and cooperation.

The talks between the Yugoslav and Indian leaders were conducted in an atmosphere of friendship, close relations and cooperation between the two countries within the framework of the nonalined movement.

Taking part in the talks on the Yugoslav side were: Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs; Metod Rotar, federal secretary for foreign trade; Petar Flekovic, president of the Executive Council of the Croatian Assembly; Berislav Badurina, chef de cabinet of the president of the republic; Budimir Loncar, under secretary in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs; Vojislav Pekic, assistant federal secretary of foreign affairs; Andjelko Blazevic, SFRY ambassador to the Indian Republic; Milivoje Maksic, advisor to the president of the republic for foreign policy issues; Nikola Cicanovic, advisor to the president of the Federal Executive Council for foreign policy issues; Dragoslav Pejic, head of the Department for South and Southeast Asia in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs; Cvijeto Job, head of the Department for Multilateral Activity in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs; Milutin Rogic, head of the group for South and Southeast Asia in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs.

On the Indian side: A. B. Vajpayee, minister of external affairs; V. Shankar, chief secretary to the prime minister; N. Krishnan, ambassador of the Indian Republic in the SFRY; V. Y. Tonpe, special private secretary to the prime minister; H. S. Shah, joint secretary in the prime minister's office; A. R. Deo, joint secretary in the Ministry of External Affairs; Prakash Shah, head of department in the prime minister's office; S. N. Puri, advisor in the Indian Embassy in the SFRY; Ashoke Mubayi, special assistant to the minister of external affairs; T. P. Srinivasan, deputy secretary in the Ministry of External Affairs; S. M. Gavai, second secretary in the Indian Embassy in Belgrade.

The two sides noted with satisfaction the constant and favorable development of Yugoslav-Indian relations, and expressed their conviction that the frequent exchange of opinions at a high level helps further strengthen these relations. The two sides also affirmed anew their determination to promote bilateral cooperation in the spheres of trade, commerce, industry, culture, science and technology, and also in other spheres, for which favorable conditions exist. With this end in view, at the coming session the Yugoslav-Indian Mixed Committee for Economic Cooperation will put forward appropriate measures for the further strengthening and enrichment of economic cooperation on a long-term basis. The two sides stressed in particular the recently signed agreement on cooperation in the field of peaceful use of nuclear energy, as an example of the further deepening of Yugoslav-Indian cooperation.

Yugoslavia and India expressed their satisfaction at the close cooperation in the nonalined movement, and in other international forums, and they reviewed the issues which will arise at the forthcoming summit conference of the nonalined countries.

The two sides laid particular stress on the fact that the goals and principles of nonalined policy are today more important than ever before for the promotion of constructive international cooperation, for the settlement of major international issues and for the consolidation of peace and security in the world. They emphasized anew the importance of the nonalined movement as a positive and independent factor in international relations, free of the rivalry and influence of bloc powers, constantly and decisively opposed to imperialism, colonialism, racism and apartheid, and to all other forms of domination. They stated that the nonalined movement has an exceptional role to play in the efforts to realize a more just and more equal political and economic order in the world. The two sides stressed that the authentic character of the movement may be safeguarded only by consistent adherence to the original principles and goals of nonalined policy. The two sides expressed their regret that over recent years a number of nonalined countries have attempted to settle bilateral problems by means of armed conflicts instead of negotiations.

These claims have not only seriously burdened the unity of the movement, but have also facilitated the interference of outside powers. The two sides called upon all nonalined countries to refrain from resorting to arms as a means of settling bilateral problems. They are convinced that the nonalined movement, which in the past has successfully overcome the pressures of the forces attempting to divide it, will continue in the future also to function in the same way in order to preserve its particular identity and its independence of blocs. They emphasized the need to safeguard the unity and solidarity of the nonalined countries in order to strengthen their political and economic independence.

The two sides underlined that the recent ministerial meeting of the nonalined Coordination Bureau in Colombo represented an important contribution to the further strengthening of the role of the nonalined movement and to the preparations for the forthcoming summit conference in Havana. They agreed to cooperate with one another and with other nonalined countries in order to guarantee the success of the next summit.

Taking as their starting point the fact that broad political accord is the precondition for greater and more successful economic cooperation between nonalined countries, Yugoslavia and India were in agreement that the principles and goals of nonalined policy offer a basis for the intensification of such cooperation. Stating that individual members of the nonalined movement have reached varying degrees and levels of economic development, they expressed their conviction that the exchange of technology between them on just and equal bases will represent a stimulus for the consolidation of the unity of the nonalined countries.

Yugoslavia and India emphasized that the settlement of international economic problems could make a considerable contribution to international stability and thereby to world peace and security.

They stressed that these problems may be settled only by the full and equal participation of all countries in the process of adoption of decisions concerning international economic relations and by involvement of developing countries in the world economy on a more equal basis. Both sides emphasized the need for essential changes in the structure of the existing economic relations by the establishment of a new international economic order.

Making an assessment of the international situation, the two sides concluded with satisfaction that their views on key international issues are very close.

The two sides stressed that the aspirations of the peoples of the world for complete independence and emancipation represent the essential characteristic of the present epoch.

They expressed anxiety at the fact that the old hotbeds of crisis are not being dealt with and that new ones are emerging, at the intensification of tendencies to interfere from outside and of foreign intervention and the use of force in various parts of the world. The two sides explicitly expressed themselves in favor of strict respect for independence, national sovereignty, equality and territorial integrity of all countries.

Bearing in mind the Final Act of the Helsinki Conference, the two sides expressed the hope that it will be fully implemented in the interest of detente in Europe. However, they stressed that detante, if it is to yield lasting results and contribute to peace and security in the world, must be all-embracing and must extend to all the parts of the world.

Convinced that without disarmament detente cannot become effective, Yugoslavia and India expressed deep anxiety at the continuation of the arms race, which is a vast waste of material and human potential. They underlined the indispensability of achieving general and total disarmament, including nuclear disarmament, under effective international control. They stressed the indispensability of the speediest implementation of the decisions and recommendations adopted at the UN General Assembly special session on disarmament, which was held at the initiative of the nonalined countries.

In this connection they greeted the recent conclusion of the agreement on SALT II between the Soviet Union and the United States. However, assessing this as one of the steps in a positive direction, the two sides called on the Soviet Union and the United States to exert fresh efforts with the aim of further reducing and eliminating the existing stockpiles of nuclear arms.

The two sides consider that in keeping with the aspirations of the countries bordering on the Indian Ocean and in accordance with the resolution of the UN General Assembly, the Indian Ocean should be turned into a zone of peace and freed of the foreign military presence, which is the consequence of the rivalry between the great powers. The two sides reiterated their support for the proposal that the Mediterranean be turned into a zone of peace and cooperation.

The two sides expressed deep anxiety at the continuation of the tension and at the complexity of the situation in Southeast Asia. They stressed that all the existing problems of this region should be resolved peacefully and through negotiations, with the strict implementation of the UN Charter and the policy of nonalinement, including strict respect for national independence, equality, sovereignty, territorial integrity, inviolability of the established international borders and noninterference in internal affairs. This would create the conditions for constructive cooperation between the countries of that region in the interest of their peoples.

Considering the complex and dangerous situation in the Middle East, the two sides expressed the conviction that just and lasting peace can be achieved only by means of an all-embracing solution, on the basis of Israeli troops' complete withdrawal from all the Arab territories occupied in 1967, on the basis of insuring the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, including the right to establish their own state, and on the basis of the recognition of the right of all the countries of the region to independent existence and development. The two sides consider that the lasting settlement of this problem cannot be achieved without the participation of all the sides concerned, including the PLO, the legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

The two sides expressed deep anxiety at the development of the situation in southern Africa, where crude violation of human rights and dignity is taking place, which represents a constant threat to peace in that part of the world. They reiterated their support for the struggle of the peoples in southern Africa against imperialism, colonialism, apartheid and all forms of racial discrimination.

They considered the elections recently organized by the illegitimate regime in Salisbury to be invalid and pointed out the need for all countries to implement consistently UN sanctions against the illegitimate regime. They are convinced that without the participation of the Patriotic Front there can be no genuinely representative government in Zimbabwe. The two sides also came out in favor of the full independence of the people of Namibia and of the complete withdrawal without delay by South Africa from Namibia's entire territory, including Walvis Bay. The two sides emphasized the significance of the decisions adopted at the ministerial meeting of the Coordination Bureau of nonalined countries held in Maputo in January 1979 concerning the successful outcome of the liberation struggle of the peoples of southern Africa.

Expressing their satisfaction at the results of the visit by the prime minister of India to Yugoslavia, the two sides noted that the successful talks between Yugoslav and Indian leaders represented a major contribution to the further development and enrichment of the traditional Yugoslav-Indian friendship and cooperation, as well as to the strengthening of the role played by the policy of nonalinement in international relations.

The Indian prime minister expressed sincere gratitude to the government and people of the SFRY for the warm welcome and hospitality afforded to him and the members of his entourage during their stay in Yugoslavia.

On behalf of Sanjiva Neelam Reddy, president of the Indian Republic, and on his own behalf, Morarji Desai, prime minister of the Indian Republic, invited Josip Broz Tito, SFRY president, to pay an official visit to India.

The Indian prime minister also invited Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, to pay an official visit to India. The invitations were accepted with pleasure.

Sundic Commentary

LD211852 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 21 Jun 79 LD

[Milika Sundic commentary]

[Text] The full identity of views on all questions considered and on further activity within the framework of the nonalined movement are the basic characteristic of the talks which President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito and President of the Federal Executive Council Veselin Djuranovic held with Indian Prime Minister Morarji Desai. As expected, the greatest attention was devoted to the preparations for the sixth summit of nonalined countries in Havana, the current international situation, and the promotion of bilateral cooperation.

President Tito and Prime Minister Desai expressed readiness to contribute with their presence and active participation to the full success of the forthcoming meeting of the heads of state or government of nonalined countries and voiced their support for the full participation in the conference of all the member countries of the movement as a prerequisite for the successful work and results of the sixth summit.

According to the assessment made by Yugoslavia and India, the unity of the movement of nonalined countries can only be achieved through the further affirmation of the basic principles and goals of the policy of nonalinement. This, naturally, presupposes that the policy of nonalinement, which has affirmed itself as a positive and independent factor in international relations, must be removed from bloc rivalry and influence in all activities aimed at settling major international problems and struggles for more equitable political and economic relations in the world.

Nothing that has happened in the world since the Belgrade conference of the heads of state or government of nonalined countries has challenged the validity of the principles on which the nonalined movement is based. This fact demonstrates that any reorientation of the policy of nonalinement as an independent and nonbloc factor in the world would have unforeseeable consequences both for the nonalined movement and for world peace as a whole.

Yugoslavia and India, as founders of the nonalined movement and consistent advocates and defenders of the policy of nonalinement, have both the right and the obligation to oppose any attempt to change the original principles of the policy of nonalinement. This is also the obligation of all the member countries of the movement which are prepared to remain faithful to its original principles.

In 2 months the sixth nonalined summit will begin in Havana. In acknowledging this fact, President Tito and Prime Minister Desai came out in favor of utilizing this period to make thorough preparations for the summit, that is, to coordinate views on all fundamental questions to be considered at the Havana meeting.

It is fortunate that Yugoslav and Indian attitudes are identical in every respect, because this gives one hope that the movement of nonalined countries will overcome the difficu[illegible]es which are facing it, and that it will strengthen its unity and action capabil[illegible]y. Yugoslavia and India will spare no efforts in this direction and it should be noted that the results of these efforts will again materialize. We can also report the agreement between President Tito and Prime Minister Desai to meet again at the sixth summit in 2 months and the invitation to President Tito to visit India, which was accepted with pleasure.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF BULGARIA'S PENCHO KUBADINSKI

Meeting With Mikulic

LD211032 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0937 GMT 21 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Branko Mikulic, current chairman of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, today received Pencho Kubadinski, member of the Politburo of the BCP Central Committee, who is visiting our country at the invitation of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee. They particularly discussed the further development of relations and cooperation between the LCY and BCP, and also of Yugoslav-Bulgarian relations as a whole.

Departure After 'Frank', 'Useful' Talks

LD211428 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1340 GMT 21 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--from 18 to 21 June, 1979, talks were held in Belgrade between Milos Minic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and Pencho Kubadinski, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, and his associates.

In the talks, an all-round exchange of opinions was carried out on the entirety of Yugoslav-Bulgarian relations, and also on the opportunities and ways of promoting cooperation in individual spheres. The two sides also put forward their standpoints on vexed questions in Yugoslav-Bulgarian relations. The talks were conducted in an atmosphere of complete frankness and mutual respect. The two sides assessed the negotiations as useful and agreed that talks should continue on all these issues.

Pencho Kubadinski and his associates left for Sofia today. He was seen off at Belgrade airport by Milos Minic and his colleagues. Rayko Nikolov, ambassador of the People's Republic of Bulgaria in the SFRY, and embassy personnel were also in the farewell party.

'Joint Announcement'

AU211910 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 21 Jun 79 AU

[Text] On 21 June in Belgrade, after completing the talks between Pencho Kubadinski, BCP Central Committee Politburo member, and Milos Minic, member of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, a joint announcement was published.

The announcement reads: From 18 to 21 June in Belgrade talks between Pencho Kubadinski, BCP Central Committee Politburo member, and Milos Minic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, accompanied by aides, took place. A comprehensive exchange of opinions on the complete Bulgarian-Yugoslav relations, as well as on the possibilities and ways of further developing the cooperation in separate areas, took place. The two sides presented their positions on the disputed questions of the Bulgarian-Yugoslav relations. The two sides evaluated the talks as useful and agreed to continue the talks on all issues discussed.

Today Pencho Kubadinski departed for Sofia. At the airport he was seen off by Milos Minic. Rayko Nikolov, Bulgarian ambassador to Yugoslavia, was also at the airport.

SOVIET AMBASSADOR RODIONOV VISITS MACEDONIA 21 JUNE

LD212129 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1845 GMT 21 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Skopje--Angel Cemerski, president of the Macedonian League of Communists Central Committee, today received Nikolay Rodionov, USSR ambassador to Yugoslavia, who is paying a protocol visit, and had a conversation with him.

The Soviet ambassador was also received by Blagoja Taleski, president of the Macedonian Assembly; Blagoj Popov, president of the Macedonian Executive Council; Vlado Maleski, member of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Macedonia; Tomislav Simoski, republican secretary for international relations; and Metodi Antov, president of the Skopje Town Assembly.

PRESIDENT TITO SENDS 'PERSONAL MESSAGE' TO AL-QADHDHAFI

LD220922 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0716 GMT 22 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito has sent a personal message to leader of the Libyan revolution Colonel al-Qadhdhafi. The message concerns a number of international questions of interest to the two countries.

CONTINUED REPORTAGE ON STAMBOLIC VISIT TO JAMAICA, COSTA RICA

Talks With Manley in Jamaica

LD211000 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0916 GMT 20 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Kingston, June 20 (TANJUG)--Presidency of Yugoslavia member Petar Stambolic last night talked with Prime Minister of Jamaica Michael Manley to whom he transmitted greetings from President Tito.

In a cordial atmosphere, Stambolic and Manley exchanged views on the overall international situation and the problems facing the non-aligned countries. The talks focused on the ways and means of the further strengthening of the unity and solidarity of non-aligned countries and on their role in the struggle for a new international economic order.

In considering the preparations for the sixth nonaligned summit, Stambolic and Manley fully agreed on the need to constantly assert the authentic principles of the non-aligned policy and constantly strengthen the unity of the nonaligned.

Jamaica and Yugoslavia, it was stressed in the talks, will do their utmost for the (?complete success) of the coming non-aligned summit.

In a luncheon toast, Jamaican Minister Dudley Thompson expressed the admiration of the people of Jamaica for Yugoslav President Tito. He said that for them, President Tito is a legend. Tito is not only a leader of the world today, but a leader for all times. He is the prime symbol of independence and the founder of non-alignment, Minister Dudley concluded.

Joint Communique, Departure

LD211002 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1936 GMT 20 Jun 79 LD

["Pool" item]

[Text] Kingston, June 20 (TANJUG)--Presidency of Yugoslavia member Petar Stambolic today ended his four-day official visit to Jamaica and left for Costa Rica.

The non-aligned policy, the unity and solidarity of the non-aligned and the struggle for the new international economic order were the main topics of the exchange of views in Kingston, it is stressed in the joint communique on the talks between Stambolic and Jamaican President [title as received] Michael Manley and other ranking officials.

The communique states the two sides' conviction that the division of the non-aligned movement, on any basis, damages the vital interests of the non-aligned countries and weakens their influence as an independent force in international relations.

Both sides, the communique states, are firmly resolved to support all the principles of the non-aligned policy. The two sides emphasise the importance of the forthcoming, sixth non-aligned summit.

The mutual conviction is also expressed that the nonaligned countries must intensify their efforts in the quest for ways how to solve international economic problems and in further developing their mutual economic cooperation.

Arrival in Costa Rica

LD211005 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0909 GMT 21 Jun 79 LD

[Text] San Jose, June 2, TANJUG--A delegation headed by Presidency of Yugoslavia member Petar Stambolic arrived in Costa Rica today. In Costa Rica Stambolic will have talks with Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo, Assembly President Ramon Aguilar Facio and Vice-President Rodrigo Altman, on Yugoslav-Costa Rican bilateral relations and the international situation.

Stambolic was met at the San Jose airport by Vice-President Rodrigo Altman. Official talks between the Yugoslav delegation and Costa Rican officials begin today.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF ALGERIAN FINANCE MINISTER HADJ YALA

Nonalinement Talks With Grlickov

LD212238 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1909 GMT 21 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, June 21 (TANJUG)--League of Communists of Yugoslavia (L.C.Y.) Central Committee President Aleksandar Grlickov today received Algerian F.L.N. [National Liberation Front] Central Committee member and minister of finance Hadj Yala. During the meeting views were exchanged on the promotion of mutual cooperation between the F.L.N. and L.C.Y. Particular attention was given to preparations for the coming sixth non-aligned summit in Havana.

Financial Cooperation Talks With Kostic

LD212246 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2112 GMT 21 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, June 21 (TANJUG)--Yugoslav Federal Secretary for Finance Petar Kostic, and Algerian Minister of Finance Hadj Yala today exchanged views on financial cooperation between the two countries.

The two ministers discussed the forthcoming conference of ministers of finance of the "77-nation group", which is to be held in Belgrade on September 29. Views on the aims and concepts of the conference were adjusted and the way and dynamics of further co-operation in the preparation of documents for this meeting agreed upon.

ZARKOVIC RECEIVES INDONESIAN PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION

LD220359 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1628 GMT 21 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, June 21 (TANJUG)--Member of the Presidency of Yugoslavia Vidoje Zarkovic today received an Indonesian parliamentary delegation, now on a several-day visit to Yugoslavia at the invitation of the Assembly of Yugoslavia. At the talks, which passed in a very cordial and friendly atmosphere, views were exchanged on the further promotion and expansion of co-operation in the bilateral and wider international spheres, above all in the non-aligned movement.

Vidoje Zarkovic informed the Indonesian delegation on the role and functioning of the Presidency of Yugoslavia in the Yugoslav social system and on the building up of the Yugoslav socialist self-management.

TANJUG REPORTS MIJATOVIC-TOLBERT TALKS IN MONROVIA

LD220312 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1320 GMT 21 Jun 79 LD

[Excerpts] Monrovia, June 21 (TANJUG)--President William Tolbert of Liberia today received Cvijetin Mijatovic, member of the Presidency of Yugoslavia, now on an official and friendly visit to this nonaligned West African country. Their ensuing talk passed in a very cordial and friendly atmosphere. Mijatovic transmitted President Tito's friendly greetings and message relating to Yugoslavia's stances on major questions in the fields of international relations and bilateral cooperation to President Tolbert.

President Tolbert talked with Mijatovic on current political and economic trends in the world, activities of the nonaligned countries in preparations for their 6th summit in Havana, then on developments in Africa in relations to the O.A.U. summit conference to take place in Monrovia in July. They especially discussed efforts for the establishment of a new international economic order and crisis trouble spots in the world.

During the talks on bilateral relations, which were assessed as [words indistinct] both sides expressed the readiness to promote and enrich these relations in the field of economic cooperation, which lags behind the achieved level of political relations. It is believed that this corresponds to the interests of both countries and is in accordance with the programme of broader and more intensive cooperation among all developing countries, adopted at the fifth summit of the non-aligned in Colombo. A similarity or concurrence of views on all discussed questions was evident in the talks. Cvijetin Mijatovic repeated the invitation to President Tolbert to visit Yugoslavia. The invitation was accepted with pleasure.

COLOMBIAN ENVOY PRESENTS CREDENTIALS TO KOLISVESKI

LD112252 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2117 GMT 21 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, June 21 (TANJUG)--The coming official visit by Colombian President Turbay to Yugoslavia will give a renewed and positive impetus to the further expansion and deepening of cooperation between the two countries, Presidency of Yugoslavia Vice-President Lazar Kolisveski stated in a talk with the new Colombian ambassador to Yugoslavia, Maurice Kadavido. Ambassador Kadavido presented his credentials to Kolisevski today.

After giving recognition to the non-aligned movement and the prominent role of Yugoslavia and President Tito in the movement and in the struggle for lasting peace and new democratic political and economic relations in the world, the Colombian ambassador said that these vital needs unite the "Third World" in an attempt to improve the living conditions of all peoples and countries.

CONTINUED REPORTAGE ON TWO VISITING CHINESE DELEGATIONS

Broadcasting Group in Pristina

LD210904 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1243 GMT 20 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Pristina--A Chinese broadcasting delegation, led by Jin Zhao, deputy director of the Central Broadcasting Administration of the PRC, which is visiting our country at the invitation of Yugoslav Radio-Television, visited Pristina Radio-Television today.

The members of the Chinese delegation and representatives of Pristina Radio-Television talked about cooperation between the two broadcasting organizations and expressed their readiness to expand them. As was stressed, the agreement on cooperation between the broadcasting organizations in the two countries, signed yesterday, will in particular contribute to this. Riza Aljaj, general director of Pristina Radio-Television, informed the members of the Chinese broadcasting delegation about the development and work of this institution, which employs 1,200 people. The delegation from the PRC Central Broadcasting Administration also visited the Institute of Albanology in Pristina and the Kosovo combine in Obilic during the course of the day.

Bankers Meeting With Bank Governor

LD220321 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1711 GMT 21 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, June 21 (TANJUG)--A Chinese bankers delegation, headed by the governor of the National Bank of China Li Baohua, today had talks with Dr Ksente Bogdev, governor of the National Bank of Yugoslavia.

Bogdev informed the Chinese bankers on the Yugoslav monetary system, the mechanism of foreign currencies exchange rates and the maintaining of foreign trade solvency.

Governor Li Baohua and the members of the Chinese delegation showed great interest in the organization and work of the public auditing service in the fields of payment transactions, control and information.

During his visit to Yugoslavia, the governor of the National Bank of China is to visit a number of banks in Zagreb and Ljubjana (capitals of the Yugoslav constituent republics of Croatia and Slovenia).

TANJUG REPORTS DESIRE FOR IMPROVEMENT OF TRADE WITH TURKEY

LD212258 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2113 GMT 21 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, June 21 (TANJUG)--Yugoslav and Turkish economy representatives want to expand mutual cooperation and seek possibilities for long-term cooperation, it was stated at today's plenary meeting of the Yugoslav Chamber of Economy's section for promoting economic relations with Turkey.

Trade with Turkey reached 55 million U.S. dollars in 1978 (an increase of 42 per cent over (?1977)). Yugoslav exports account for 40.4 and imports for 14.5 million U.S. dollars of the total. Yugoslavia's positive balance in trade with Turkey is over 16 million U.S. dollars. [all figures as received]

LJUBLJANA DELO REPORTS DOLANC 17 JUNE ADDRESS TO PIONEERS

AU211705 [Editorial Report AU] LJUBLJANA DELO in Slovene on 18 June on page 3 carries a 1,200-word report by Ivica Burnik on the speech made by Stane Dolanc, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, at a meeting of Yugoslav Pioneers devoted to this year's revolutionary jubilees, the International Year of the Child and to the Yugoslav Pioneer games in Mozirje on 17 June. Dolanc called on Pioneers to safeguard the brotherhood and unity of the Yugoslav peoples and nationalities, to follow the footsteps of their fathers and mothers and to work on preserving the freedom and independence of the state and to learn well so as to be prepared for future tasks.

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE URGES FASTER DEVELOPMENT FOR KOSOVO

AU212116 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 21 Jun 79 AU

[Slavoljub Sljepcevic report]

[Text] The Federal Executive Council and the Executive Council of the Kosovo Assembly should coordinate as soon as possible their views on the measures to stimulate the fastest development of this province, for it has been assessed--at a session of the Committee for the Questions of Development of Economically Underdeveloped Republics and Kosovo of the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces of the SFRY Assembly--that the development of the Province of Kosovo does not run at the pace envisaged in the social plans of Yugoslavia and Kosovo. Here is a report by Slavoljub Sljepcevic:

The social plan for the development of Yugoslavia envisaged that the Kosovo economy in this 5-year period would mark an increase of over 60 percent above the average growth of the economy of the country as a whole. However, because of objective circumstances as well as subjective shortcomings, the Kosovo economy in the past 3 years achieved a growth of production that was only 50 percent of the Yugoslav average.

Capital construction, which through exceeding deadlines leads to an overrunning of cost estimates, embraces the erection of a large number of small industrial projects, which in essence cannot solve the question of a more rapid development of the province. On the other hand, the large energy and basic industrial investment projects, such as the construction of thermoelectric power stations, the Ibar-Lepenac water system, plants to process and work nonferrous metals and some others, have led to an excessive debt burden on the Kosovo economy because of unsolved problems concerning the economic system.

The pooling of resources and the association of labor does not run at a pace which would enable the province to develop more rapidly. In addition, the stocks of finished goods are large and losses above the average for the country as a whole.

The members of the committee accepted the analysis of the realization of the Kosovo development policy that had been agreed on, but they pointed out that the proposed measures are not in accord with the policy of economic stabilization, for in a certain sense they are to impose an additional burden on the economy. It was proposed that the Federal Executive Council and the Executive Council of the province should coordinate their views as soon as possible on the measures to stimulate the development of Kosovo. It was said that the July session of the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces should adopt by urgent procedure a number of system measures which would make it possible in the coming year as well as in the next 5-year period for the Kosovo economy to achieve a faster rate of growth.

KOSOVO LC PRESIDIUM EXAMINES SECURITY SITUATION

AU212014 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 21 Jun 79 AU

[Text] The Presidium of the Provincial Committee of the League of Communists at Kosovo at its session has discussed topical ideopolitical questions of the political security situation and the further development of the system of all-people's defense and social self-protection as well as concrete tasks of the further activities of all the organizations and leaderships of the League of Communists of Kosovo.

MARKOVIC COMMENTS ON COORDINATION BETWEEN REPUBLICS, PROVINCES

LD211056 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1319 GMT 20 Jun 79 LD

[Excerpts] Zagreb--Dragoslav Markovic, president of the SFRY Assembly and member of the LCY Central Committee, today visited the VJESNIK newspaper, publishing and printing work organization in Zagreb and was acquainted with the work and achievements of this, our biggest newspaper, and publishing house, which employs 3,878 workers and publishes more than 230 million copies of daily and review editions annually, as well as a large number of books, school textbooks and other publications.

Speaking about the functioning of the delegate system during the last 5 years, Markovic said, among other things, that we can be satisfied with what we have achieved up to now, bearing in mind that this is a long process.

Then, replying to a question on the problems of agreement-making and coordination between the republics and provinces, Markovic expressed the view that the standpoints of the delegate grassroots should become more manifest, and not only those of the executive organs and other factors, as has been the case frequently until now. In this connection, the president of the SFRY Assembly warned of the need for greater responsibility and an increased public nature in the work of all participants in agreement-making, and said that opportunities to apply various kinds of pressure and impose stands should be avoided in this.

"I think that we have won the political struggle for stabilization," Markovic said, adding in this connection that this is very significant for the practical realization of more stable and harmonious economic development.

Going on to the causes of current economic difficulties, Markovic emphasized, among other things, that we have developed very rapidly until now, but that we have reached the stage at which it is no longer possible to realize such a high growth rate nor to alter the conditions of economic activity so frequently. Further development is possible only under conditions of stabilization.

The president of the SFRY Assembly expressed the conviction that the current difficulties with which we are confronted will be successfully overcome as a result, above all, of the efforts of working people and of the mobilization of sociopolitical organizations, primarily the LC.

SAWP FEDERAL CONFERENCE DISCUSSES INFORMATION MEDIA

AU201905 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 20 Jun 79 AU

[Drago Tankosic report on 20 June session of the SAWP Federal Conference in Belgrade]

[Text] In essence, the public media are successfully fulfilling their role. The social practice in which the press, radio and television are becoming an integral part and a responsible factor of the political system of socialist self-management, a tribune of (?workers) and citizens and all creators, is developing more and more. However, it was heard at the session, there are still certain shortcomings.

Jan Sirka, member of the Presidium of the Federal Conference, said in his opening speech that occurrences of spontaneity are still present in the editorial policy, and so are pandering to petit-bourgeois tastes, insulation and the like.

In order that these shortcomings may be overcome more speedily, it is necessary that the editorial offices be organized in a new way and that they be linked more directly with our system as a whole and with the several parts of it.

The realization of Comrade Tito's initiative on the strengthening of collective work, decisionmaking and responsibility, demands of the information media that they change their method of work. In Sirka's views, hardly anything has changed in 30 years in the organization of work of some editorial offices. Organs and columns are still most frequently edited by individuals, although the job demands collective editing. Changes in work will affect the process of the further socializing of the press, radio and television. At the same time, this will free the media from the pressure of individuals, groups and alienated centers of decisionmaking.

Sirka particularly pointed out the need for developing social criticism and in this connection said, among other things:

[Sirka--begin recording] The need for the development of social criticism places ever greater and more complicated tasks before the information media, for criticism should be an integral part of daily self-managing practice. (?This is important) in the struggle for the further liberation of the working man and for his happiness, happiness that is brought by socialism.

This means that it is necessary to develop criticism which proceeds from the positions and values of socialist self-managing society, and not criticism which is directed against it. Criticism is then creative, it moves and mobilizes the working people and citizens in the struggle for what is new. It points out ways of solving problems and overcoming difficulties. [end recording]

Sirka devoted much time in his speech to the role of the founders and the publishing and program councils. Pointing out the importance of the formation of public opinion, Sirka said:

[Sirka--begin recording] The Socialist Alliance should constantly work on analyzing and establishing the elements of public opinion, because this is one of the first steps for its socialist self-managing research and directing. We in particular must organize work so as to concretely and objectively influence the formation of public opinion. Public opinion does not depend on our ideological actions alone. It is influenced by many other factors, too, beginning with the general situation in society, the success or lack of it in addressing and solving current problems, the kind of intonation in discussions and polemics and ranging up to the various aspects of psychological and other pressures from abroad and their linkage with individual self-managing and antisocialist elements in the country. Therefore, public opinion should be built daily in the actions of the SAWP. [end recording]

Further on, Sirka spoke about the training of the journalist cadres. Training at work, knowledge of and sepcialization for the various fields with much more ideopolitical and Marxist knowledge should be the distinguishing marks of a journalist nowadays. With this aim in mind, it is important to provide for a constant schooling of journalists, because it is a matter of a profession which must be constantly within the stream of social changes and whose work is tested in practice every day.

Jan Sirka also spoke about the material position of information media.

BRIEFS

BELGRADE UNIVERSITY RECTOR--The delegates of the Belgrade University Assembly have reelected Dr Miroslav Pecujlic rector of the university for the next 2 years. [Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2100 GMT 19 Jun 79 AU]